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NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS.

SECRETARY SHERMAN AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

A REPORT THAT HE WILL RECOMMEND AN INCREASE IN THE WEIGHT OF STANDARD DOLLARS—JUDGE KELLEY CONDEMNS THE PLAN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—A few days ago, Mr. Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, while on a visit to this city, telegraphed to his paper: "Secretary Sherman will recommend, in his report, the discontinuance of the coinage of the silver dollar of the present standard and its coinage upon a basis making it equal to a gold dollar, at the present market value of silver, and upon that basis to make the coinage of silver as free as that of gold." In commenting on this statement of Mr. Smith relative to the recommendations of Secretary Sherman's forthcoming report, Judge Kelley, in a private letter received here, says that the weight of the present silver dollar must be diminished to 390.99, rather than increased, before international bimetallism can be established on the basis which has hitherto prevailed throughout the world, namely, 15½ of silver to 1 of gold. To adopt another standard would be to require the recoinage of all the gold money or of all the silver money of the world, except that of the United States. The United States coinage is based on 16 to 1, a relation in opposition to the system of coinage in all other commercial nations. As the United States stands in a hopeless minority touching the relation of the metals, Judge Kelley holds that we must accept the universally accepted ratio and decrease the present standard silver dollar from 412½ to 390.99 grains. Judge Kelley favors the reduction of the amount of silver dollars required to be coined, but insists that a small number of silver dollars shall be coined annually, in order that the standard silver dollar shall not be permitted to drop from the coinage. On this subject Judge Kelley writes: "The restriction of our coinage to $100 or $1,000 per annum would throw an immense amount of commercial silver, as contradistinguished from coin silver, upon the market, breast the rates now prevailing between England, India, and other silver-using peoples, and force them into international treaty. Treating the two metals as commodities, the relative value can never be adjusted, and Mr. Sherman's proposed dollar of 480 grains will have to be readjusted from time to time, sometimes, possibly, making it heavier, at others reducing the weight, so that what we will call a standard, even though it be the gold dollar, will be constantly fluctuating in its relations with all other commodities, will, in fact, even when coined, be a commodity purchasable at fluctuating prices. The only way to remedy this and to prevent the destruction of commercial values in all engaged in exchanges and the consequent spread of bankruptcy is for the great nations—the United States, England, including India, Germany, and France—to fix relations which, by reason of their universality, will be unchanging.

BARBERS' SHOPS IN THE CAPITOL.

ONE OF THEM BURNED OUT WITHOUT THE WATCHMEN'S KNOWLEDGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—On Tuesday morning last a fire was discovered in the barber's shop of the House of Representatives, which is in one of the cloak rooms opening into the hall of the House. When the fire was discovered the entire contents of the room had been destroyed. It now appears that the fire was burning all through Monday night, but the walls and floor being fire-proof, no material damage was done to the building. Fortunately, the room was shut up, and the fire was, therefore, prevented from communicating to the hall of the House, the floor of which is of wood. There is an ample force of special policemen employed for the care and protection of the Capitol, and the fact that a fire burned all night in a room adjacent to the hall of the House without discovery demands early investigation. There are two barbers' shops in the rooms known as retiring and cloak rooms for Representatives occupying fully one-third of the space devoted to this class of rooms. On the Senate side there is also a barber's shop for the exclusive use of Senators, but it is in the basement instead of on the main floor of the Capitol, as is the case on the House side. The House barbers should be transferred to the basement also. It is worthy of mention that while members of the House are shaved and shampooed by the Capitol barbers at the expense of the members requiring such services, the barbers on the Senate side are paid a stated compensation from the public funds, and the Senators are thus enabled to have their shaving and shampooing done at the expense of the people of the United States. This fact will explain the appearance of frequent charges for cosmetics, bay rum, curling-tongs, cashmere soap, and other items necessary to the conduct of a first-class barber's establishment, in the annual report of the disbursement of the contingent fund of the Senate. The Senate barbers are borne on the pay-rolls as messengers, laborers, &c.

GUARDING TWO STATE PAPERS.

EXTRAORDINARY MEANS EMPLOYED TO PREVENT PREMATURE PUBLICATION OF THE MESSAGE AND TREASURY REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—William Henry Smith, Collector of Customs at Chicago, and General Manager of the Western Associated Press, arrived here to-day for the special purpose of taking charge of the printed copies of the President's annual Message and the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and making such arrangements as will preclude the possibility of the premature publication of those two State papers in advance of their reception by Congress on Monday next. Mr. Smith has no doubt of his ability successfully to perform the important service for which he has been brought to Washington by the President. Under Mr. Smith's direction every newspaper correspondent in Washington will be under strict surveillance for the next three days, and every avenue through which the State papers that are the cause of so much anxiety to the President and Secretary Sherman pass, will be closely guarded.

THE LOUISIANA OUTRAGES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Revenue Agent Ferdinand Meyer, who has been sent to Louisiana to investigate the outrage on Deputy Collector Lanier, reports to Gen. Raum as follows: "I am satisfied that Lanier is a thoroughly honest man, sober, industrious, and faithful—a brave man, a man of fine judgment. Mr. Lanier has had the audacity, in the opinion of the Democratic politicians of the Fifth Congressional District, to become a candidate on the Republican ticket for a seat in the Forty-seventh Congress, and serving notice of contest on the Hon. J. Floyd King constitutes, in my judgment, the only objection that they have to him. To cover up the election frauds, their ball-dozing and murders, it becomes necessary that Mr. Lanier be either assassinated or driven from the parish."

THE CLAIMS OF COLORED MEN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—A private communication received here gives information of a recent meeting of the students of Fisk University, held in Nashville, for the purpose of urging a colored man for a position in the next Cabinet. The name of John M. Langston, the present Minister to Hayti, was suggested in this connection, and a paper signed by a number of the students gives the following reasons for the suggestion: "We think that the race should be represented in the Cabinet for the following reasons: From the founding of this Republic the negro has always taken an active part in the maintenance of the Government, often losing life on account of his fidelity, and in every war he has proved his patriotism. No one has ever been able to, nor can, call into question his devotion to political principles. Since the day of his emancipation he has manifested a great interest both in State and national legislation. The laws, so far as we can see, are sufficient and strong enough for the maintenance of this Government. We have always thought that every emergency would be met by our laws. The chief difficulty has always been in executing these laws. Believing, as we did, that there were questions in the recent canvass, the settlement of which was of very great importance, not only to us, but to all citizens of our great country, we earnestly desired and worked hard for the success of the party which Gen. James A. Garfield had the honor to lead to an overwhelming victory. Now that the contest is ended, and the grand national Republican Party has achieved so great a victory, we believe this suggestion will receive due consideration."

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $330,792 92, and from Customs, $484,720 38.

The Treasury Department to-day purchased 140,000 ounces of fine silver for delivery at the United States Mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New-Orleans.

The Treasurer of the United States to-day received from Scranton, Penn., a certificate of deposit for $200, with the request that it be placed to the credit of the conscience fund.

The President appointed to-day A. P. K. Safford, of Arizona Territory, to be a delegate to the World's Fair in New-York in 1883, and M. R. Barr to be Collector of Customs for the district of Erie, Penn.

A rumor has been in circulation to-day that Col. Miles will be made a Brigadier-General to succeed Gen. Ord in the course of changes provided for by law. It is also rumored that Gen. Hazen will be appointed Chief Signal Officer.

The Post Office Department this afternoon began the opening of proposals for furnishing mail-bags for the term of four years from Jan. 1. The examination and classification of the bids, preliminary to awarding the contracts, will probably require several days.

The Postmaster-General to-day issued an order raising the following fourth class Post Offices to the grade of "Presidential offices" from and after the 1st of January next, with increased salaries as stated; Barre, Vt., $1,000; Murphysboro, Ill., $1,300; Sullivan, Ill., $1,100; Piedmont, West Va., $1,100; Quinnesse, Mich., $1,500; Georgetown, S. C., $1,000; Orange, Texas, $1,100; Sulphur Springs, Texas, $1,100.

In the United States Supreme Court, to-day, Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood made an argument in the case of Kaiser against the Freedman's Bank, the question at issue being upon a note given by the appellant, who is a married woman, to secure a deed of trust for $16,000. Mrs. Lockwood is the only female lawyer ever admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court, and this was her first appearance in argument before that tribunal. She spoke for 20 minutes, and commanded the earnest attention of the court.

The following is a statement of the coinage executed at the United States Mints during the month of November: Double eagles—Pieces, 32,000; value, $640,000. Eagles—Pieces, 198,880; value, $1,988,800. Half-eagles—Pieces, 387,360; value, $1,936,400. Quarter-eagles—2,960; $7,400. Dollars—1,600; $1,600. Total gold—Pieces, 622,720; value, $4,574,200. Silver dollars—Pieces, 2,300,000; value, $2,300,000. Five cents—Pieces, 200; value, $10. Three cents—Pieces, 200; value, $6. Cents—Pieces, 6,900,200; value, $62,002. Total base—Pieces, 6,200,600; value, $62,018.

THE TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF JUDGE LAWRENCE, FIRST CONTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—William Lawrence, First Controller of the Treasury, in his annual report, gives in detail the transactions of his office during the fiscal year ended June 30. A recapitulation of the warrants received, examined, countersigned, entered in blotters, and posted in ledgers, shows that during the year there were 7,093,373 vouchers handled, involving $2,606,073,666 96, and that 4,039 requisitions were examined and advances thereon recommended. In referring to the statute regarding perjury, Judge Lawrence says: "There may be some doubt whether the existing statute defining perjury is sufficiently broad to include all cases of corrupt and false swearing in affidavits used for various purposes in the Treasury Department. Affidavits are necessarily used for a great variety of purposes, and it is of the utmost importance that all who make them should be amenable to punishment in cases deserving it. A comprehensive provision on this subject was included in a bill introduced in the Forty-fourth Congress, on which no final action was taken. I respectfully submit that the subject is worthy of consideration by Congress. It is recommended that if no radical change is made in the existing statute (section 5,702 Revised Statutes) *relative to lost and destroyed bonds, authority* ought at least to be given to require more than *two sureties to the bond of indemnity.*"

The greatest danger of loss to the Treasury, Judge Lawrence says, "arises from the possibility that the sureties upon the bonds of indemnity may prove to be worthless in the event of a suit against them. The regulations of the department provide that the sufficiency of the sureties must be approved by some one of several prescribed officers. Most of these officers have performed the duty imposed upon them with the utmost fidelity, but in many cases such approval is made without any knowledge whatever of the parties, the officers feeling that such duties are extra-judicial, and that they are not required to make an examination of the condition of the sureties. A wise caution would dictate that the Secretary be empowered to require each officer to make a thorough examination into the financial status of the parties to bonds before appending his approval of the same, and that such officers be invested with authority to require evidence under oath."

The report concludes as follows: "In the adjustment of the accounts of Receivers of Public Moneys and other officers whose duty it is to collect the revenues of the Government, such officers are charged with the amount of their collections and credited with the amount of money deposited by them in the Treasury. In many cases officers have deposited by mistake more money than they have collected, thus creating a balance in their favor. The seventh clause of the ninth section of Article I of the Constitution prohibits the payment of any money from the Treasury except in consequence of appropriations made by law. The above accounts come under no appropriation now existing; for the money deposited and covered into the Treasury constitutes an unappropriated fund, and the account of such officers under appropriations for the payment of their compensation and the expenses of their offices are kept entirely distinct from their accounts for the collection of revenues. In the absence of a provision for the payment of balances upon the latter class of accounts they have accumulated from year to year, until quite a number now stand upon the books of the department. It would be a great convenience if means for their payment should be provided."

THE WET SEASON IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—A heavy south-east storm is prevailing to-day throughout the State, except in most of the southerly counties, though the indications are that it will reach there by to-morrow. The rain-fall has been plentiful, with the prospect of a continuance. Some uneasiness has been felt at the lateness of rains, but there is now every reason to believe that the wet season has finally begun.

SUFFERING FOR WANT OF WATER.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Reports from the interior of Dutchess and other counties on the river show the prevalence of a water famine. In many places the streams are lower than in 30 years, and farmers are compelled to drive stock a long distance night and morning for water. Prominent farmers say that sudden cold will freeze what water is left in the streams solid, and the situation will then become serious.

THE SAENGER BUND'S FESTIVAL.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—The Central Committee of the North American Saenger Bund to-day decided to place the conduct of the great festival to be held here next June in the hands of Hans Balatka. Already societies in St. Louis, Louisville, New-Orleans, and other cities have written for advice relative their intention to attend.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

LAND LEAGUE TERRORISM IN IRELAND.

TYRANNICAL PRESSURE PUT UPON HONEST TENANT FARMERS—DISCONTENT SPREADING—HOW THE JURY FOR THE TRIAL OF AGITATORS WILL BE DRAWN.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A Dublin correspondent says that evidence of the wide and rapid spread of the Land League terrorism in districts hitherto peaceable is increasing daily. Honest tenant farmers wince under the tyrannical pressure put upon them by the league, and earnestly desire to be relieved therefrom. Owners and agents complain that the state of affairs is worse than it was a month ago. There is now an almost universal suspension of the payment of rent, Griffith's valuation only being offered on every estate in the districts under the influence of the league.

The next proceeding in the State prosecutions will be the striking of a special jury. This, however, will not take place for some days. As a good deal of indignation has been thrown away upon the selection of a jury under the old system, it may be well to explain that it is a mistake to suppose that any exceptional course has been taken to the prejudice of the traversers, or that they are to be deprived of the benefit of Lord O'Hagan's Jury act. It has been decided by the Court of Queen's Bench that a criminal information must be tried by a special jury. The Attorney-General, if he had thought it right to submit a case of such importance to a common jury, had really no option. The only way by which a special jury can be obtained in a criminal case is under what is called the old system, which is rather more favorable to the traversers than to the Crown.

The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* announces that Mr. Parnell has suddenly returned to that city on important political business.

DUBLIN, Dec. 2.—The jury for the State trials will be selected as follows: First, from the special jury list, comprising 1,500 names, 48 will be selected by ballot. These 48 names will then again be placed in the ballot-box and drawn out separately, each side having the right to object to 12. From the 24 names thus remaining the jury will be selected, each side again having the right to challenge 6.

Messrs. Parnell, Biggar, Dillon, Sullivan, Sexton, and Dillon will each file an affidavit in the Crown Office on which to ground an application for a postponement of the trial of the traversers, as the date as fixed for their trial would interfere with their constitutional right to be present when Parliament meets. The affidavit states that Parnell believes the Crown acted with a view of securing the absence of the traversers, who are members of Parliament, from the House of Commons.

A large meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland to-day resolved to advise the Later lodges to organize counter demonstrations on the same days and at the same places which are appointed for Land League meetings.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Two hundred men of the artillery will go with the marines to Ireland.

SETTLING EASTERN DISPUTES.

MONTENEGRIN FRONTIER COMMISSION TO BEGIN ITS SESSIONS—THE GREEK QUESTION.

RAGUSA, Dec. 2.—The English and Russian members of the International Commission which will settle the details of the Montenegrin frontier, have arrived here and are in readiness to begin their sittings.

The committee of the Albanian League has been dissolved.

There are numbers of Albanian insurgents in a destitute condition near Lake Scutari.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—To-day's papers state that Prince Bismarck's recent *pourparlers* with Count de St. Vallier, the French Ambassador, have resulted in Germany and France agreeing to a joint procedure on the Greek question.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The statement published in London that Greece had informed France that she would invade Turkish territory if the international fleet was dispersed is unfounded.

VIENNA, Dec. 2.—The *Political Correspondence* says: "The latest proposal by England is that the squadrons of the fleet shall proceed to mutually specified ports, or cruise in different prearranged directions, so that a kind of ideal combination of the European fleet shall continue to exist. Russia has agreed to the proposal."

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A dispatch from Vienna says until some decision is arrived at in regard to other pending questions, the question of the actual recall of the international fleet will remain in abeyance.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

NAPLES, Dec. 2.—There is a fresh issue of lava from Vesuvius, descending to the base of the cone.

VIENNA, Dec. 2.—The Government has introduced a bill in the Reichsrath for the construction of a railway in Bosnia, between Sienitza and Serajevo.

ROME, Dec. 2.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, the Minister of Finance said that he had provided for the employment of the hands of the Naples tobacco factory which was destroyed by fire on the 1st inst.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, during a discussion of the budget of the Ministry of Agriculture, Signor Toscanelli, the distinguished entomologist, declared that American mildew was more destructive to vines than was the phylloxera, and that it had spread very considerably in Italy.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—The students are preparing a statement to the Rector of the university protesting against the distribution by students of the Gottingen University of Court Chaplain Stoecker's petition against the Jews.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The question whether the Abbé Montsabre shall be prosecuted for his seditious speech on Monday last, in the Church of St. Augustine, will be considered at the Cabinet Council to-day.

M. Laisant has challenged the Vicomte St. Vincent to a duel for printing a letter accusing M. Laisant of cowardice in the Franco-Prussian war, which was read by Gen. de Cissey's counsel during the recent libel suit.

The manager of the *Marseillaise* (Socialist paper) has been summoned before the Police Court for an illegal act, in proposing a subscription to pay the fines imposed in the de Cissey case.

The Papal Nuncio has had a long and cordial conversation with M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replying to an interpellation, spoke in a similar strain to his speech in the Senate on Tuesday touching the Montenegrin, Greek, and Armenian questions. The order of the day in favor of the Government was then adopted by a vote of 307 to 107.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Court of Common Council has resolved unanimously to present to Gen. Sir Frederick Roberts the freedom of the City of London, and a sword, in recognition of his services in Afghanistan.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A correspondent at St. Petersburg says he understands that the programme of the new Finance Minister comprises considerable reductions of Army and Navy expenditures in time of peace.

A dispatch from Teheran says the Turks occupy the passes at the frontier to cut off the retreat of the Kurds.

Seventy-five thousand pounds in gold were purchased in open market yesterday for transmission to America by Saturday's steamer.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg says the chances of a favorable settlement of the Chinese question diminish as negotiations are prolonged. As China and Russia sincerely desire a solution, it is hoped they will make mutual concessions.

A CONGRESSIONAL VACANCY.

LITTLETON, N. H., Dec. 2.—Warrants for an election will be issued by Gov. Head to towns in the Third Congressional District calling an election on Tuesday immediately after Christmas. The Hon. Ossian Ray, of Lancaster, will doubtless be the Republican nominee, and Judge Bingham, of Littleton, or the Hon. O. Kent, of Lancaster, the Democratic candidate.

A VOID CHURCH SUBSCRIPTION.

MR. MORTON SUCCESSFUL IN THE SUIT OF THE RED BANK CHURCH.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 2.—A trial of much interest, involving the liability of subscribers toward the liquidation of church debts, was decided in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday at Freehold on appeal. There had been some dissensions in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Red Bank, which finally resulted in a split and the organization of a new society by the bolters. One of the seceders, Mr. Walter H. Morton, at a meeting Sept. 6, 1874, called for the purpose of raising funds to liquidate the church debt, subscribed $100, for which he gave his note. The amount called for was $5,000, and $500 in excess of the amount needed was subscribed. Mr. Morton has paid $50 on account of the note, and $3 50 for interest. After the troubles referred to in the congregation, Mr. Morton refused to make any further payments, and claimed that his subscription was only conditional upon the whole amount being paid. The church corporation brought suit to recover the balance of the note in a Justice's court, where decision was rendered in favor of the church, from which decision the case was carried upon appeal.

The evidence was somewhat conflicting. Mr. Morton further claimed that the note was originally made payable to "Joseph Gill, Treasurer," and that the word "or" had been inserted before the word "Treasurer," and also that the words "payable at the First National Bank" had been added. John Hubbard testified that the debt at the time of the subscription was $5,000, and that $1,500 of the indebtedness still remains, and that there was over $2,000 of the subscription uncollected. The witness also said that the condition of the subscription was that the "whole amount needed to pay the debt should be subscribed." Ezekiel J. Rogers testified that he did not hear any announcement at the time the subscriptions were made to the effect "that all was to be collected," or subscriptions not binding. The Rev. Jesse Stiles, a former Pastor of the church, testified to having collected the interest and one-half the principal of the note from Mr. Morton, and he said that Mr. Morton stated to him at the condition upon which he gave the note, and he told Mr. Morton that unless $1,500 of the subscription was collected he would return the $50 to him. He succeeded in collecting half the amount. Mr. Morton, in his evidence for the defense, admitted his signature, but testified to the alteration in the face of the paper, as noticed above. The condition under which he made his pledge was that the entire debt should be liquidated, and he gave the note because Mr. Post came to him and said that he was getting cash and notes to secure the subscription. Several witnesses were sworn for the defense who corroborated Mr. Morton. All were positive that the terms of the subscription were that enough money should be collected to pay the debt, otherwise the subscriptions to be void. The counsel for the defense, in summing up, insisted that the subscription to the church for which the note was given was void for want of consideration, and also void by reason of the alteration which had been made in the note. The counsel for the church claimed that the evidence did not disclose the fact beyond a doubt that the note had been altered, and if it had, the original contract was still binding, and that when several persons got together and subscribed money for an object in which they were all interested, the promise of one is sufficient consideration for the promise of another.

The question is a new one in this State, and, outside of the interest manifested among the partisans of either side, it is considered to be an important question of law, because, if the terms of all the subscriptions are not that the whole amount should be raised, those who have paid may possibly recover back what they have already paid in. The court decided in favor of Mr. Morton, the defendant, and reversed the decision below on the ground of "no consideration," and that the terms of the subscription had not been complied with. The court did not go into the question of the alteration of the note.

RESULTS OF THE STATE CANVASS.

THE VOTE FOR CHIEF-JUDGE, THE AMENDMENT, AND REPRESENTATIVES.

ALBANY, Dec. 2.—The Board of State Canvassers this afternoon declared the vote cast for Chief-Judge of the Court of Appeals at the election held on the 2d ult. to have been as follows: Folger, (Rep.,) 563,821; Rapallo, (Dem.,) 517,661; Armstrong, (Grbk.,) 13,183; blank and scattering, 568. The vote for Presidential Electors at the same election, which was canvassed last week, was declared as follows: Republican, 555,544; Democratic, 534,511; Greenback, 12,373; Prohibition, 1,517; Anti-Masonic, 75; scattering, 1,120. Folger's plurality, 43,160; Garfield's plurality, 21,033.

The vote on the constitutional amendment was canvassed and declared as follows: For the amendment, 321,903; against it, 111,235; blank, 143; defective, 97; scattering, 2; majority in favor of the amendment, 210,426.

The votes for Representatives in Congress were also canvassed and were declared substantially as in the tables printed in THE TIMES of Saturday last, except in the Twentieth District, where the vote for Jesse Stiles, a Niskayuna, Schenectady County, which was not accepted by the County Canvassers, was allowed, (as also is the vote for Chief-Justice of the Court of Appeals and the other officers, making the totals of the district to be as follows: West, (Rep.,) 21,593; Decker, (Dem.,) 16,60; Gardinier, (Grbk.,) 921.

ROBBING BALTIMORE GRAVES.

THREE MEN UNDER ARREST—NO PENALTY IN MARYLAND LAWS.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.—Two weeks ago the discovery was made here that two graves in Baltimore Cemetery had been robbed. One of the bodies stolen was that of a young girl, Jennie Smith, and it was generally believed that the work had been done by a professional "resurrectionist," and that the body had been cut to pieces at the dissecting-room of a medical college. To-day, after extended investigation, the Grand Jury indicted two colored men, Henry Williams and Wm. Warren, and the two white men, Emil A. Runge and W. M. Jansen, for the crime. All but Jansen are under arrest, and all but he are in the employ of the Maryland University as janitors and men of all work. Jansen is a professional "resurrectionist," who has filled like positions in Washington and other cities, and is believed to have been connected with the grave robberies in Cincinnati some time ago. He was once arrested in Washington, but the law provided no punishment for the crime. A similar lack prevails in this State. The robbery created intense feeling at the time of its discovery.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

TORONTO, Dec. 2.—Much excitement prevails over a tragedy which took place in the western part of this city this morning, two children, 5 months and 2 years old, respectively, having fallen a sacrifice to the desperate recklessness of a drunken mother. The woman's name is Annie Casey, wife of James Casey, a lumberman. Mrs. Casey lived in a comfortable house in Carr's-lane in a thickly populated district. She has been drinking heavily of late. Last evening a sister of Mr. Casey saw her, and she had the children safely in bed. This morning the sister-in-law went into the house and found the two children dead, and the mother in a state of stupefaction from drink. In one corner of the room were signs of an extinguished fire, with a broken lamp. A gin-bottle and a dead cat were lying on the charred and blackened floor. The mother gave a rambling and senseless account of having upset the lamp and set fire to the room, causing her children's terrible death. She said she had extinguished the flames, but that they caught again. One of the babies was apparently badly burned. The skin being blistered and reddened from head to foot. The woman was arrested and an inquest is being held.

TIDINGS OF MARINE LOSS.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The British brig Martha A. Palmer, Capt. Matthews, has put into Holyhead, with the loss of spars and sails.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—The schooner E. C. Gates, Calais, for Mott Haven, went ashore on Devil's Back, Broad Sound, Boston Harbor, yesterday. She was hauled off by tugs and towed to Simpson's Dock, East Boston. She is full of water.

CAMDEN, Penn., Dec. 2.—The brig Clara J. Adams, Coffin, 16 days, from Port du Paix, with logwood, reports, Nov. 29d and 29d, she experienced a very severe north-east gale, with heavy cross seas, and was compelled to jettison 35 tons of a deck-load of logwood to lighten the vessel, which was leaking badly.

THE FISHERY CONTROVERSY.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—A telegram from Gloucester, Mass., says: "Private advices received in this city state authoritatively that the President will have a decided statement on the fishery controversy in his forthcoming Message. It is also stated on good authority that England is disposed to recede from the position taken by Lord Salisbury, and agree to a settlement by reference to a commission."

ATLANTA'S MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 2.—In the municipal election yesterday, J. W. English beat H. I. Kimball by 84 votes.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

ONLY ONE DUELIST AND THEREFORE NO DUEL.

MR. LAWRENCE TRIMBLE, OF COVINGTON, KY., GOES TO NIAGARA FALLS TO FIGHT, BUT FINDS NO ONE THERE TO MEET HIM.

PROSPECT HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, Dec. 2.—The village has been thrown into a state of great excitement by the news that a duel was to be fought here by two Southerners. Yesterday's noon train brought here Mr. Lawrence Trimble and Mr. W. M. Wade, of Covington, Ky. Their business was not to see Niagara in all her glory, but they came fully prepared to fight a duel, Trimble as the principal and Wade to act as his second, to fight another gentleman of Covington, to settle an affair of honor. The duel was to have been fought this morning, at daybreak, back of Chippewa Village, two miles distant from here. The other party, it was stated, agreed to meet the Trimble party here this morning. Trimble and his second seemed enraged to learn, through a telegram received from Toledo at 1 o'clock to-day, that "Everything was published; come at once to Toledo." For that place they started this evening by way of the Canada Southern Railway, freely expressing their regret at returning without the matter being settled here. They had their pictures taken, with the falls in the background, to show their opponents and friends that they had been here to fulfill their contract.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION CASES.

WHY THE ARRESTED WARREN COUNTY COMMISSIONERS WERE DISCHARGED.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Dec. 2.—A special to the *Herald* from Jackson states that the Warren County Commissioners were discharged, and gives the opinion of Judge Hill, of the United States court. It appears that the votes of Lynch which were rejected were sent to the Secretary of State on the tally-sheet, together with those which are counted as official, and that the Secretary of State is the only one who actually refused to count them. Judge Hill's opinion is in accordance with that of Prosecuting Attorney Luke Lea, upon which the arrests were made. He held that the duties of County Commissioner were purely ministerial, and their duty, in plain words, was to count and forward the total of votes cast in the county. As the tally-sheet of rejected votes was sent forward, it clears the skirts of the Commissioners in this case. Some other Commissioners who rejected ballots were not so careful. What is in the future for them is not known, as no move has yet been made in other cases in this district. The *Commercial* here claims a Democratic victory in this decision, because the Commissioners did not go to jail. A part of the opinion which bears heavily upon future cases is that the Commissioners of Election for this purpose are ministerial officers, whose duty it is to enumerate and canvass returns made to them by Inspectors, and from them ascertain the whole number of votes cast and correct mistakes, but the Commissioners are not made judges of the votes to be counted.

SWOLLEN REGISTRY LISTS.

SEEKING TO PUNISH ILLEGAL REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.—Since the election active efforts have been set on foot for the prosecution of Registers of Voters, in counties of Maryland, on charges of keeping on the books names of non-residents, deceased men, and fictitious persons, by which great frauds have been perpetrated at every election for years past. Several Registers of Baltimore County and Anne Arundel County are now awaiting trial on these charges, and to-day Leonard A. Pennington, Register of Voters in the Second District of Kent County, was before United States Commissioner Bond on a similar charge. The District Attorney exhibited a list of 87 names, and said that, after diligent inquiry, he had not been able to find one of the whole number who had lived within the bounds of the precinct six months as required by law. They were not, he said, on the lists of the census enumerators, and should not have been on the registration books. A further hearing in the case will be had. This is only a sample case, and prosecutions will be carried out to the utmost limit.

BALTIMORE'S GRAIN TROUBLES.

A PLAN TO AVOID THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE ODNOXIOUS RAILROAD ORDER.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.—Temporary relief has been afforded to the grain blockade here by the action of the Corn and Flour Exchange to-day. A meeting was held at which it was explained that the Exchange had no authority to become responsible for private warehouse receipts for stored grain to make them negotiable paper, as is the case with the Baltimore and Ohio elevator receipts. At the meeting the announcement was made that, in order to relieve the elevators, *Gill & Fisher* would take out 100,000 bushels of grain and Milmine, Bodman & Co. 25,000. Other firms will assist in this way, and thus it is expected that there will be no necessity for the enforcement of the Baltimore and Ohio order. This grain trouble, following so close upon that of last year, shows plainly that the Baltimore and Ohio lacks those great terminal facilities of which it boasts so loudly in the West, and that the same troubles are likely to recur every year unless additional elevator room is provided.

NEBRASKA'S VOTE DECLARED.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—A dispatch from Lincoln, Neb., says: "The Electoral vote of Nebraska was yesterday cast for Garfield and Arthur. H. J. M. Thurston, of Omaha, was chosen to bear the certificate to Washington."

OVER ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF LIFE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Capt. Henry J. Ward, one of the oldest men in America, having reached the age of 103 years and 11 months, was buried at Pillar's Point, near Sackett's Harbor, to-day. He was born within a short distance of Windsor Castle, England, and when a lad was often patted on the head by George III. Capt. Ward, when a lad, engaged as a sailor, and made the circuit of the world four times. He finally came to America, and served as a sailor on the lakes. He was engaged in the battle of Sackett's Harbor, in 1812, and he often showed a scar on his bosom received from a British grenadier on the field. At the age of 80 years he was able to run up to the mast-head as smartly as any boy. Since his retirement from active service he has lived with his daughter, near Sackett's Harbor, where he died Wednesday.

NEWARK'S LAND LEAGUE.

NEWARK, Dec. 2.—The Land League of Newark held another large meeting this evening, at the Academy of Music, and perfected its organization. Dr. James B. Elliott was chosen President. The following other officers were elected: First Vice-President—Joseph Atkinson; Second Vice-President—Edward Dunn; Corresponding Secretary—Martin H. Dillon; Recording Secretary—J. J. Berry; Treasurer—Michael A. Mullin. About a hundred new names were added to the membership. The officers are made up of the best-known business men and most prominent citizens of Newark. Among the new members are many Americans.

PLANNING A COTTON EXPOSITION.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 2.—At a large meeting of business men held in this city this afternoon, the International Cotton Exposition Association was organized, with the following officers: President—Senator Joseph E. Brown of Georgia, and 38 Vice-Presidents for the principal cities and manufacturing towns of the country; Treasurer—Samuel M. Inman, of Atlanta; Secretary—John W. Ryckman, of Philadelphia; Executive Committee—The Mayor of Atlanta, ex officio Chairman, H. J. Kimball, R. F. Maddox, W. L. Calhoun, B. E. Crane, W. H. Patterson, M. C. Kiser, Evan H. Howell, and W. B. Cox, of Atlanta; Edward Atkinson, of Boston; Richard Garsed, of Philadelphia; Cyrus Bussy, of New-Orleans; J. W. Paramore, of St. Louis; John R. Dunas, of New-York. The Finance Committee are Robert Lowry, Paul Romaro, and D. N. Speer, of Atlanta; Morris Ranger, of New-Orleans; Thomas Dolan, of Philadelphia; William A. Burke, of Lowell, Mass.; William Gray, Jr., of Boston, Mass.; and J. H. McMillen, of Biddeford, Me. The plan contemplates a grand international exposition of the appliances and the machinery used in the cultivation, preparation, and manufacture of cotton, together with exhibits of cotton fibres and fabrics, and whatever else is directly or indirectly connected with or beneficial to the cotton interests of the United States. The exposition will be held in Atlanta during October and November next.

GENERAL RAILWAY NOTES.

JAY GOULD'S WESTERN COMBINATION—TRAINS STOPPED BY A MINERS' STRIKE.

ST LOUIS, Dec. 2.—A. Mitchell, late General Manager, will to-day officially announce that the New-York Trust Company, as Trustee, has returned the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad to the possession of the company, and Jay Gould, as President, will assume control of the road. The latter will also officially announce the appointment of Col. A. A. Talmage as General Manager of the consolidated Missouri Pacific and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroads. About 90 clerks and a large number of the accounts of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, from the office at Sedalia, arrived here this morning, and the remaining business of the general office of the company at that point will be removed here this week.

Col. Talmage, General Manager, and several other officers, of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, have gone to Texas to look after matters connected with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road. Col. Talmage telegraphs that when the Mexican extension is completed and other lines are brought into the organization, as is now contemplated, the Missouri Pacific system of roads will embrace about 4,500 miles, with head-quarters at St. Louis.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—A dispatch to Sioux City, Iowa, from the Port Dodge coal mines, says the miners struck yesterday. This will seriously embarrass the Illinois Central and the St. Paul and Sioux City companies, in Iowa. In consequence of the short supply of coal on hand, the latter road has ordered most of its freight trains discontinued for the present.

The *Times* will state to-morrow that Jay Gould has intimated to persons in his confidence here that he intends to follow the consolidation of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and Missouri Pacific Railroads, as soon as they shall have been extended to the Mexican border, with a consolidation of those lines with the Wabash in an eastern direction to Chicago and Toledo.

The Board of Railroad Arbitrators has reversed the decision of Commissioner Fink, made two years ago, by which the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad was given a 25 per cent. share in the pool on east-bound freight from St. Louis, which share was taken from the 12 per cent. allowed the Chicago and Alton Road. The arbitrators decide that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy is not entitled to any share in the pool, and restore the Chicago and Alton's share to 12 per cent.

MONTREAL, Dec. 2.—The Grand Trunk receipts for the week ending Nov. 27, are $209,930, an increase of $14,805 over the corresponding week last year.

The South-eastern Railway Company has entered into an agreement with the Quebec Government to carry all the through freight and passenger traffic of the North Shore Railway to and from the New-England States and New-York for a period of nine years from Dec. 1.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 2.—The Board of Referees, consisting of E. S. Cutter, William Clark, and W. A. Heard, appointed by the Supreme Court to take into consideration the matter of the appeal of different railroads from the amount of taxes upon them assessed by the State Board of Equalization for the year 1879, held a meeting here to-day. The petition of the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad for the abatement of taxes was considered, and after a partial hearing was postponed for a view of the road at some time hereafter. The Hon. J. W. Fellows, of Manchester, appeared for the railroad, and Attorney-General Tappan for the State. The board also spent some time on the petition of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad for the reduction of

THE UNITED STATES NAVY

ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY THOMPSON.

WHERE OUR WAR VESSELS ARE STATIONED—CHANGES IN SQUADRONS—THE NAVAL ACADEMY AND THE TRAINING SHIPS—COALING STATIONS ESTABLISHED ON THE ISTHMUS—THE CRUISE OF THE TICONDEROGA AND THE JEANNETTE EXPEDITION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The annual report of Secretary Thompson showing the condition and operations of the Navy Department for the fiscal year ending June 30 was made public to-day. Of the various squadrons the report says: "Rear-Admiral John C. Howell remains in command of the European squadron, which consists of the Trenton, (flag-ship) Quinnebaug, Wyoming, and Nipsic. The Alliance and Enterprise have returned to the United States on account of the expiration of their cruises. The vessels of this squadron have been actively engaged during the year in visiting the principal ports upon the Mediterranean. The Trenton, in consequence of the unsettled condition of affairs in Turkey, made an effort to reach Constantinople, but was unable to do so. The Enterprise, Wyoming, and Nipsic, however, have visited that point with the view of furnishing such protection as might be found necessary to the persons and property of American citizens sojourning in that neighborhood. The Nipsic is still stationed there for this purpose."

Rear-Admiral John M. B. Clitz now commands the Asiatic squadron, Rear-Admiral Thomas H. Patterson having been detached Sept. 11, 1880, on the expiration of his term. The following vessels consitute the force: Richmond, (flag-ship;) Swatara, Ashuelot, Monocacy, Alert, and Palos. Since the last annual report, the Ranger has been ordered to the Mare Island Navy-yard, and the Swatara and Alert have been added to the squadron. The duties performed by this squadron during the year have been of an important and most delicate nature, owing to the threatening condition of the relations between Russia and China. But they have been discharged in a manner highly satisfactory to the department.

Rear-Admiral R. H. Wyman is still in command of the North Atlantic squadron, which consists of the Tennessee, (flag-ship;) Powhatan, Vandalia, Galena, Kearsarge, Alliance, and Yantic. It may soon become necessary, however, to send one of these to the Mediterranean to take the place of the Alliance. The iron-clad monitors Ajax, Catskill, Lehigh, Mahopac, and Manhattan, the partial exception of the Manhattan, are kept in the Hudson River, in Virginia, and the Montauk, Wyandotte, and Passaic, (the last-named being used as a receiving-ship at the Washington Navy-yard,) are also attached to this squadron. The New-Hampshire and Pawnee are in service at Portsmouth, as a receiving-ship, the latter as a store-ship. Since the last report there have been the following changes in this squadron: The Tennessee commissioned as the flag-ship; Marion ordered to the South Atlantic squadron; Nipsic ordered to the Mediterranean; and the Galena, Alliance, and Yantic have been added.

Rear-Admiral Andrew Bryson arrived at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Dec. 1, 1879, with the Shenandoah, and took command of the South Atlantic squadron, relieving Rear-Admiral R. H. Nichols, whose term had expired. The vessels of this squadron are the Shenandoah (flag-ship) and Marion. The last-named vessel was detained at Montevideo, when en route to join the Pacific squadron, on account of the appearance of the yellow fever aboard, and has been ordered to this station in place of the Wachusett, which has been detached and sent to the Pacific Station.

Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rogers was, at his own request, relieved of the command of the Pacific squadron Oct. 1, 1879, and Rear-Admiral Thomas H. Stevens took command on the same date. The vessels are as follows: Pensacola, (flag-ship;) Alaska, Lackawanna, Wachusett, Adams, and the store-ship Onward, stationed at Callao, on the coast of Peru. The Wachusett has been added since the last report.

DEPARTMENT FINANCES.

The total gross amount available for the year was $14,706,648 22, subject to a deduction by surplus fund warrant of $1,926 07, which leaves the net amount at $14,704,644 22. The expenditures were $12,916,630 45, leaving a balance unexpended at the end of the year of $1,788,004 77. To this, however, should be added the net amount unexpended in the hands of pay officers, as shown at the office of the Fourth Auditor, $268,077 42, which shows that the net expenditures for the fiscal year were but $12,648,553 03, the amount applicable therefor. The number of navy pensions on the rolls June 30, 1880, was 3,980, and the amount paid during the year on account of pensions was $768,771 97. The total amount available for the operations of the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1881, is $16,006,691 42. The total estimate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, are $13,953,761 61. Secretary Thompson calls attention to the difficulties attending the disbursements for contingent and extraordinary expenses rendered necessary by the exigencies and casualties of the service, and adds: "While the Secretary of the Navy is held accountable for the limited expenditure of his appropriations, there are transactions frequently occurring which he is called upon to approve or sanction after they have been performed, and which he did not first authorize and could not possibly have anticipated. These contingencies have always produced, and, to a limited extent, continue to produce, unavoidable liabilities against some particular appropriations without, however, increasing the net expenditure or modifying the aggregate sum placed to the credit of the Navy Department. I propose to call the attention of Congress to the fact that by this means surplus balances would become deranged and deficient. I invite the attention of Congress, therefore, to the consideration of this important subject, and recommend the enactment of such laws as will enable the Secretary of the Navy, through the Bureau of Yards and Docks, to be authorized to draw upon a common fund for extraordinary expenses for loss or waste, and loss in excess of the allowance to each ship as established by law and regulations to be made up by one title, and consisting of some certain percentage or proportion of all the appropriations for the year given in each year. Through similar means, and at my request, pay of the Navy was relieved of its embarrassment, and is particularly defined by the opening of a pay miscellaneous appropriation, as also was the small stores fund. The reasons therefor were suggested in my annual report for 1878. It I should be allowed to repeat here in this connection that the accounts of the Navy Department were never in better condition than at the present time."

NAVIGATION CHARTS AND REGULATIONS.

Secretary Thompson reviews at some length the reports of the chiefs of the several bureaus of the Navy Department, and supplements them with several important recommendations. Of the Hydrographic Office he says: "It is the only source from which the mariners of this country are supplied with trustworthy charts of all parts of the globe, and its usefulness is steadily increasing by the publication of additional charts, sailing directions, and other aids to navigation. To promote the objects of this office to such an extent as they deserve, the appropriations therefor should be somewhat more liberally granted, and in view of the peculiar nature of the work performed, it is recommended that they be not restricted to any one fiscal year, but be made annual instead of the necessity for which arises out of the fact that the expenditures are mainly made at sea, and it is not always possible to ascertain the precise amount expended and the balance on hand at the close of any fiscal year." He calls attention to the importance of the impending international arrangements between the United States and other Governments relative to the rules for the navigation of the sea, and urges the importance of definite action on the part of Congress without further delay. He says: The amended regulations for this purpose which were proposed by the British Government and adopted by all maritime nations except the United States, should be made statutory by act of Congress, in order to guard the ship-owners of this country against complications and pecuniary loss from the non-observance of them in cases of collisions in foreign waters."

Referring to the report of the Chief Signal Officer, Secretary Thompson says: "One of the chief objects to which attention has been given was the collection and arrangement of data with regard to regulations for preventing collisions at sea. This has resulted in the issue of a general order from the Department on that subject, and will enable our naval vessels to act harmoniously with those of other nations, so far as steering and like regulations are concerned. The office has also been engaged in examining the different methods of fog signals, and various appliances for steam whistling. Some uniform system of fog-course signals is highly essential to safe navigation, and the suggestions presented shall receive the earnest attention of the department, and such legislation as may be deemed advisable will be recommended. The introduction of electric lights on our war vessels, the better instruction of our seamen in code signaling, the extension of the system of night signals adopted in the Navy and its application to the general signal-book are important subjects discussed and advocated by the Chief Signal Officer."

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE NAVY.

Secretary Thompson says, in calling attention to the Surgeon-General's report: "The sanitary condition of the Navy has been made the subject of special and extensive investigation, and in comparison with foreign navies the results have proved eminently satisfactory. These have been secured in a great part by the adoption of appropriate hygienic measures. One of the most important of these is the thorough ventilation of vessels by suitable apparatus, such as that which was put in the Kearsarge, and to which I called attention in my last report. This apparatus has been fully tested, and the results obtained are of the most gratifying character, so much so indeed that it has been decided to introduce the same system in the three large vessels—Lancaster, Brooklyn, and Hartford—now undergoing repairs. They are to receive the additional motive power to the generating of their ships will not only add to their health, but also to their efficiency, and secure to them greater the rapid decay of the timbers which, as is well known, is in great measure prevented by stagnant air and dampness. Yellow fever has disabled only one of our ships during the current year. It appeared on the Marion when on the coast of South America. The loss of life was slight, and since she was thoroughly disinfected there has not been up to the present date any recurrence of the disease. She is understood to be now in a healthful condition. The reception of this disease by a war ship is a grave occurrence, not alone as entailing immediate loss of life, but because it has been found to be a matter of extreme difficulty to permanently clear the vessel of the infection so that the disease will not reappear under favorable circumstances without a new exposure.

"The system of recruiting has been perfected as far as possible, so that now only thoroughly healthy persons are permitted to enter the Naval service, inasmuch as rigid physical examinations are had in all cases whether for cadets, seamen, or apprentices. This searching scrutiny is indispensable in determining the fitness of those who wish to assume the arduous and responsible duties of naval life. The safety of a vessel and crew may turn upon the acuteness of the powers of vision, and hence the importance of ascertaining the soundness of the eye both as regards color perception and refraction. It is to be regretted that no uniform standards for such examinations exist among the various maritime nations as seem to be demanded in the interest of the safe navigation of the seas. Some agreement upon this important subject is desirable, and I recommend that Congress authorize the creation of a commission under the national sanction to determine these matters by scientific and uniform methods."

THE MARINE CORPS.

The Secretary indorses the views of the commandant of the Marine Corps upon the necessity for additional officers and men, and says: "The law under which the corps is organized provides for an ample number of both officers and privates, but the appropriation acts have failed to provide for their pay and employment. The present number of privates is 1,500, and provision has not been made for any more. At least 2,000 privates are required to fill the guards of vessels in commission and supply proper protection at the Navy-yards and stations. That number is recommended, and an estimate for their pay and subsistence is submitted. If the necessary appropriation should be made, the corps will then be 500 less than the organic act authorizes, but will be sufficient for the present requirements of the service. An estimate has also been submitted for 15 additional Second Lieutenants, so as to restore the corps to its former strength and to supply the necessary officers for duty ashore and afloat. The number will not then be in excess of that which the act establishing the corps contemplated, and the number in that grade will be proportionate to those of the higher grades, which is very essential in any properly organized military corps. There is great need for these additional Second Lieutenants asked for, and I cannot refrain from expressing the hope that Congress will appropriate for them, and thus sanction their appointment. The duties of the Marine Corps are so varied, and the officers and men disposed of in so many small detachments that it is very important that each of such detachments should be strong enough to be efficient. At present very few vessels in commission have a proper complement of marines in their guards. At the Navy-yards and stations the duties are performed as well as possible with the limited force allowed. The Marine Corps, which is contemporaneous with our national existence, has been an efficient and valuable branch of the Navy. It has participated with the Navy in all its engagements, and always with credit. All maritime powers recognize the importance of a well-organized force of marines, and their employment goes back to the earliest days of naval warfare. As our Navy is at present constituted, the Marines on shipboard are a necessary and most useful body of men, and in manning the batteries and in working ship, and are, besides, an essential and indispensable Police force.

THE TRAINING SHIPS.

The report discusses at some length the apprentice or training system, and says: "The system has thus far worked admirably well, even beyond the anticipations of its most sanguine advocates. Its influence is felt throughout the entire naval service. Wherever the boys have been placed they have discharged their duty well and satisfactorily, and the commanders of all the ships upon which they have served speak of them in the most commendatory terms. If it shall receive the continued support of Congress, which I have no reason to doubt, we may expect that within a few years the whole body of our seamen will be composed of American-born citizens, upon whose attachment to the Government we can rely both in peace and war. It is designed to make it somewhat more efficient and vigorous in the system by constituting a training fleet composed of the training-ships, under the separate command of some superior officer, who shall have supervisory care. This will secure the necessary uniformity of action by making the method of education and training the same on all the ships. And when, by this and other auxiliary means, the boys shall be made to feel the influence of a just spirit of emulation, they will be likely to strive with increased energy after the advantages held out to them by the law as it now stands, and those they may reasonably expect when the system shall be better matured. At present the act of May 12, 1879, requires that in the appointment of warrant officers—boatswains, gunners, carpenters, sail-makers, and master-at-arms—preference shall be given to such apprentices as have been honorably discharged upon the expiration of their enlistment and have re-enlisted within three months thereafter to serve during a term of three or more years. This involves, necessarily, an inquiry into their qualifications for the position which must be made by the examination of competent boards organized for that purpose. Applications of the kind are already on file, and when the necessary steps have been consummated to fill such vacancies as may occur, the practical working of the system will be more apparent to the apprentices themselves."

ESTABLISHMENT OF COALING STATIONS.

Calling attention to the growing commercial importance of the Central and South American States, whose trade is likely to pass entirely out of our hands if prompt and vigorous measures are not taken to secure it, the Secretary continues: "All that the Navy Department can properly do to this end has been done. I have already urged it as imperative public duty that our ships of war into as many of their ports as possible, with the view of enabling the authorities and people of those countries to understand that it is our desire to cultivate with them the most amicable commercial relations, and that both their interests and ours would be thereby promoted. The products of South America which reach the Pacific coast can only reach this country by way of San Francisco or the Isthmus of Panama. Consequently I have also felt it my duty to take such steps as were calculated to establish more intimate relations with the States and people upon each side of that Isthmus. The authority of the Secretary of the Navy is limited upon this subject, and does not extend beyond the location of stations at points were our vessels touch, or may be induced to touch, in order to promote commercial intercourse where it is already established, or to invite it where it is not. I have therefore caused steps to be taken for the establishment of a coaling station upon each side of the isthmus, at points eminently suitable, both as regards naval uses and the commerce of that region. The one on the west side is located at Chiriqui Lagoon, in the Caribbean Sea, and in the immediate vicinity of veins of coal already opened, and that on the west, at the Bay of Golfito, a part of the Gulf of Dulce on the Pacific. The distance between them is less than 100 miles. The only two safe and sufficiently commodious harbors on the isthmus are at these points, and, although the department did not, before making the deposits of coal, acquire title to the land on which it is stored, yet it assured itself that no difficulty would be likely to arise on that score. Although it was not anticipated that any political objection would be made to the preliminary examination and survey of those waters, with so useful an object to those ports as well as to the Government in view, yet careful instructions were given to the commanders of the vessels assigned to the performance of the duty to the effect that if either Government interposed any objection to the movement they should immediately suspend operations and report the matter to the department in order that it might be made the subject of diplomatic negotiation. Inasmuch, however, as no obstacle of this kind was encountered, either at Chiriqui Lagoon or Golfito, coal in sufficient quantities was deposited at each harbor, and now remains there for future use by our vessels whenever it may be needed. The question of acquiring title to a sufficient quantity of land upon these harbors is necessarily left for the subsequent action of the Government. The initiatory steps have also been taken to establish a like station at Punta Arenas, in Costa Rica, and it is believed that the department will be enabled to accomplish this before the expiration of many months. With all these harbors made immediately accessible to our ships by means of these important stations, and such others as may become desirable hereafter, our intercourse with the people of the United States of Columbia, of Costa Rica, and of Nicaragua, will soon become more direct and infinitely more than it has heretofore been, and it will produce favorable and beneficial results both to them and us cannot be doubted. The more frequently our ships of war visit them and the better acquainted they become with us and our policy, the more readily they will be assured that we have no other object than to advance their welfare along with our own, and that we desire them to regard us as friends in every sense, and not as enemies in any. By our treaties with the authorities of the Samoan Islands we acquired the right to establish a coaling station upon the Bay of Pago Pago on the principal island of the group, and I have caused the most eligible and desirable position to be selected and have directed a coaling station to be established. It is already supplied with several hundred tons of coal, and is a most important acquisition, inasmuch as Samoa is upon the ocean route from the United States to Australia, being about 5,800 miles from Sydney. It is far better and much more economical that our vessels should be supplied with coal at coaling stations owned and controlled by the Navy Department than to be compelled to pay the prices often exacted from them in foreign ports, where they are frequently imposed upon by extortionate monopolists. It would be greatly to the advantage of the United States, and contribute much toward the economical management of the Navy Department if acquisitions similar to those I have mentioned could be made in other parts of the world within the bounds of our existing and contemplated commerce. The strong maritime powers of the world are constantly extending their influence, and we should not be behind them in doing what we legitimately and properly can to obtain our maritime influence over the world. While our policy is strictly peaceful and forbids any violation of international comity, must never be so done than that it has been toward extending our influence commercial and otherwise, without doing any violence whatsoever to the rights and interests of other nations."

THE TICONDEROGA'S CRUISE.

The cruise of the Ticonderoga had special reference to the increase of our commerce. The first duty required of Commodore Shufeldt, her commander, was that he should visit Monrovia, with the understanding that, if it became necessary, he should act as umpire in settling a disputed question of boundary between Great Britain and Liberia. His instructions, however, required him, after leaving Monrovia, to visit both the western and eastern coasts of Africa, and hold such intercourse with the natives to whom he could obtain access as would enable them to appreciate the advantages of trade with the United States. He was also instructed to visit Madagascar, India, China, Japan, Corea, and the intervening seas and islands with the same object in view. The special purpose of his visit to Corea was to prevail, if possible, upon the authorities of that kingdom to open their ports to the commercial world. While Commodore Shufeldt did not succeed in obtaining the consent of the Corean authorities to open their ports to commercial intercourse with us, yet it is believed that he was enabled to remove much, if not all, of the irritation which our former relations may have occasioned, and has laid the foundation for future success. Trifling complications, originating mainly in the movements of other powers, who occupied threatening if not hostile relations with Corea, stood in the way of any direct intercourse with the King; but as it is not probable that these were designed to interfere improperly with the Corean, there is every reason to suppose that when the effect of them has passed away the Coreans will see the necessity of establishing amicable commercial intercourse with other parts of the world.

THE JEANNETTE EXPEDITION.

By the act of Feb. 27, 1879, the Secretary of the Navy was authorized to accept and take charge of, for the use of a North Polar expedition, by way of Behring's Straits, the ship Jeannette, the private property of James Gordon Bennett, Esq., and by him devoted to the purpose. She was placed under the command of Lieut.-Commander George W. De Long, and Lieuts. Charles W. Chipp and John W. Danenhower were detailed as his assistants. The only communication received by the department from Lieut. De Long since he left San Francisco was dated Aug. 26, 1879, at St. Lawrence Bay, Siberia. He says: "I have hopes of reaching Wrangel Land before spring (the Winter quarters) and there is no reason to doubt that he made every effort possible to courageous and competent officers and crew to accomplish this. If he did reach there, and thus escape the flow of ice which is supposed to have caused the loss of some whalers during the last Fall, he must have passed the Winter upon land, as it is satisfactorily ascertained that the mountainous regions of Wrangel Land extend to the coast, and, although uninhabited, furnished the means of subsistence. In this event he probably sailed as soon after the opening of the season as possible, and has since reached the open sea beyond. Of course, this supposition is problematical only, but after a careful consideration of all accessible information, the department is disposed to rely upon it as true."

On Sept. 2, 1879, Commander De Long addressed a communication to the New-York *Herald* from Cape Serdze, which is the last point upon the coast of Siberia he would be likely to touch before fully entering the Arctic Sea. Afterward the Jeannette was seen in the distance east of Wrangel Land, about 71° north latitude, where she probably encountered the ice then floating southward in what Prof. Nordenskjold calls the cold, ice-carrying current. Although the Jeannette is sufficiently strong to resist an ordinary floe, and far more able to do so than any whaling vessel afloat, yet the ice may have been in sufficient quantities to render it a prudential step for her commander to sail again to the southward and westward in order to find protection west of the ice-floes and somewhere upon the coast of the mainland. Consequently, if that island was reached, either upon the eastern, southern, or western coast, it is a fair presumption that the Winter was spent there; and the ship kept in safety, ready to go to sea upon the opening of the season. If this was accomplished, there is no reason to suppose, in consequence of her not having been since heard from, that she is now lost, inasmuch as Commander De Long has had no opportunity of holding intercourse even with the natives of any part of Siberia, and may not have received from for some months. The department has possession of a letter written from Petropavlovsk, Kamtschatka, Sept. 22, 1880, wherein it is stated that the writer, while in the Arctic Ocean, had fallen in with a whaling vessel, from one of whom informed him that the Jeannette was lost. He does not state either the time or place of this communication, and we are left to infer, as he had sailed westward to Kamtschatka, that whatever rumor was in circulation must have been communicated to the whaling vessel by the natives on the south side of Siberia, or that part which lies immediately west of Behring Straits. A report received from either of these sources is scarcely entitled to credit. If the Jeannette had been lost, information of the fact would have reached Behring Straits before it could have been communicated to those on the south side; and, in the meantime, would have reached Behring Straits before Capt. Hooper, of the United States revenue cutter Corwin, visited there on her return, whereas Capt. Hooper had nothing to say on the subject, and confirms his opinion adopted by the department, by saying in his official report: "I have no fears for the safety of the officers and crew of the Jeannette. The fact that they have not been heard from seems to indicate that the vessel is safe, and that they consider themselves able to remain another year at least."

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THE CRIMES OF BROCKWAY

STORY OF THE NOTORIOUS COUNTERFEITER'S CAREER.

CLEMENCY EXTENDED TO HIM BY THE GOVERNMENT IN 1867—HE SOON RESORTS TO HIS FORMER MODE OF LIFE—WHAT A SECRET SERVICE OFFICER SAYS.

The release of William Brockway, the counterfeiter, on condition of his turning over to the Government all the plates and materials used by him, is only a repetition of similar clemency which was accorded him in 1867. Brockway's career, as related yesterday to a reporter of THE TIMES by Mr. William P. Wood, formerly Chief of the Secret Service Bureau of the Treasury Department, dates from the close of the war. At that time Brockway was a plate printer in the employ of a bank-note engraving and printing company in Hartford, Conn. One day the Bank of New-Haven gave to the company the contract for printing a number of bills, and Brockway, who was an expert at his trade, was selected to perform the labor. Although the President of the bank was constantly present while the work was being done, Brockway managed to elude the vigilance of the banker long enough to obtain an impression in lead of the plate. From this impression he produced an electrotype plate and secured several thousand dollars in spurious money. He had circulated a large quantity of the "stuff" before his crime was discovered. He was arrested, tried, and convicted, and served a term, or a portion of one, in the penitentiary. During this time the Secret Service Bureau was established, and it became Mr. Wood's first duty to look into the origin of sundry counterfeits of Government currency. A number of the plate printers who were employed in the same establishment with Brockway in Hartford had, in the meantime, obtained employment in the Treasury printing-office in Washington. They stole impressions of every plate they handled while printing. Suspicion fell upon Thomas Hale, and he was arrested. He gave the Government the first information it had that a gang of counterfeiters who operating in the Treasury Department. Although he was promised immunity from punishment, he insisted that he was not guilty. He subsequently pleaded guilty, however, as a more speedy means of gaining his liberty, and was committed to the penitentiary for 10 years. Through his information the Government recovered the impressions of nearly all the plates that had been issued. Brockway got possession of the plates on the one-hundred-dollar compound interest note, which he surrendered to a detective named R. R. Lowell, and Mr. Jurdan, Solicitor of the Treasury, pledged himself not to prosecute him. The United States District Attorney at that time, with Mr. Wood's assistance, convicted between 300 and 500 counterfeiters during that year.

Many of the gang turned their attention to other pursuits, but not always in a legitimate manner. One of their number was "Charlie" Adams, alias Langdon W. Moore. He robbed the Bank of Concord, N. H., of nearly half a million of dollars, but was not arrested for some time. Mr. Wood, at the request of the United States Marshal, aided the latter in investigating the case. Through "Blacksmith Tom," the former arrested Moore for the robbery. Moore compromised the case by returning the stolen money. Before he parted with Mr. Wood, however, Moore upbraided the agent of the Secret Service for "giving him away," as he claimed to have aided Mr. Wood in discovering the authors of the counterfeit one hundred-dollar Government note. "I'll be even with you before long," he said to them, "and will soon flood the country with another counterfeit upon the country that will be lightning compared with those lately issued." Mr. Wood kept his eyes open for the "lightning" counterfeit, and sure enough, Moore's prediction was realized in 1869. The counterfeit 7-30 one-thousand-dollar notes to the amount of $60,000 flooded the country. They passed unnoticed at first, until one day Secretary McCulloch called the attention of Mr. Wood to duplicate numbers on bonds of that class. Mr. Wood said it at once flashed upon him that they were spurious, and that this was the counterfeit predicted by Moore. He began an investigation that ultimately revealed Moore, Brockway, Jasper, Owens, and others of a gang which had its head-quarters in a house kept by Mrs. Russell, on that part which lies immediately west of Behring Straits. A report received from either of these sources is scarcely entitled to credit. If the Jeannette had been lost, information of the fact would have reached Behring Straits before it could have been communicated to those on the south side; and, in the meantime, would have reached Behring Straits before Capt. Hooper, of the United States revenue cutter Corwin, visited there on her return, whereas Capt. Hooper had nothing to say on the subject, and confirms his opinion adopted by the department, by saying in his official report: "I have no fears for the safety of the officers and crew of the Jeannette. The fact that they have not been heard from seems to indicate that the vessel is safe, and that they consider themselves able to remain another year at least."

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SALE OF THE DE HAAS PICTURES.

The sale of the oil-paintings of the late W. F. De Haas was finished last evening by Thomas E. Kirby & Co., at No. 845 Broadway. The prices given below were exclusive of the frames, which ranged from $1 at to $30, except the frame which incased the painting "White Island Light." This was marked $50. The sale began by knocking down several small pictures at low figures. When several of the larger and finer paintings were placed on the stand the competition was brisk and close. The "White Island Light" aroused cheers as it went up, and $600 was at once offered for it. The bids run up by hundreds and fifties, and the painting was finally knocked down at $1,000. Altogether 60 pictures were sold. Among them were these: "Morning after a Storm," $351; "Near Halifax," $155; "Solitude," $105; "Old Orchard Beach," $160; "Isle of Shoals," $85; "Cape Spear, St. John," $85; "Newfoundland," $87 50; "Evening on the Coast," $80; "Twilight, Penobscot Bay," $70; "Before the Squall," $50; "Coming Squall," $50; "On the Coast," $45; "Afternoon, Saco Bay," "Coast of Maine," $41; "Mount Desert," $40; "New-York Bay," $40.

OBITUARY.

JAMES H. PINKNEY.

James H. Pinkney, an old merchant and fire Insurance President of this City, died early yesterday morning at his late residence, at No. 91 Lexington-avenue. Mr. Pinkney was born in this City in 1810, and very early in life removed to Ithaca, where he engaged in farming. Returning to New-York while still a young man, he engaged in the dry goods business, and acquired a competence. He was Naval Officer at the port of New-York under President Taylor, and previous to that had served a term as Deputy Sheriff. When President Taylor went out of office, Mr. Pinkney, in conjunction with David Bokee and Philip Hone, organized the Alliance Mutual Insurance Company, and was its Secretary for a number of years. In 1856 he helped to organize the Relief Fire Insurance Company, and was made its Secretary. In January, 1861, he became its President, and held that position until the time of his death. He was a member of the Local Board of Underwriters, and strongly opposed the competition rates adopted by some of the insurance companies. In all question, relative to insurance he took an active interest. Mr. Pinkney was one of the originators of the Union League Club, and a member of the St. Nicholas and New-York Historical Societies. He was also a member of the Calvary Church. For some time past he has been suffering from heart disease, and an attack of pneumonia aggravating it, hastened his death. He was twice married, his first wife being the daughter of P. T. Hawes, who, at one time, was City Controller. He leaves three sons, Frederick H., James H., and George Albert, the last of whom is in Utica. At the meeting of the St. Nicholas Society last night a resolution was adopted that "this society have heard with regret of the death of James H. Pinkney, one of its old members, and for many years one of its Stewards, and desires now to record on their minutes its deep sense of the loss sustained by them, and their warm appreciation of his high qualities."

CAPT. FREDERICK G. CAMERON.

Capt. Frederick G. Cameron, whose history is well known to many business men of this City, and whose face and form are familiar to all residents in Harlem, died suddenly, at No. 99 East One Hundred and Eleventh-street, on Wednesday morning. Capt. Cameron was born in England in 1799, and began a seafaring life at the age of 12. He made his first voyage as Midshipman with an uncle, who commanded the ship Coromendel in the East India trade. His early life was marked by many hair-breadth escapes, on one occasion he and his Captain being the only ones saved from their shipwrecked vessel. For many years he sailed from this port for William Whitlock, of the Havre Packet Line. During the Mexican war, in 1845, Capt. Cameron had command of the Macedonia, which sailed from this port with supplies for the relief of the sufferers. In the following year he became master of the Robert Bound, and took out a load of first class passengers to the gold fields of California. He remained in California for several years, commanded different vessels on the Pacific. On his return to this City he settled in Harlem, where he spent the remainder of his days with his family. He was well known among the merchantmen of the entire coast, and bore a reputation for sterling integrity and great liberality. He never entered into politics, but was at one time an Inspector of Customs in the City. He leaves a wife and four daughters, one of whom is the wife of Secretary Boutwell, well known on the English stage, and Victoria and Isadora Cameron, of reputation in the same profession here. Capt. Cameron's death was caused by pneumonia. He will be buried on Sunday.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Ida Pierson, the only daughter of the Regent of the State University, Henry R. Pierson, died yesterday at Albany after a brief illness.

Capt. William Henry Robbins, 60 years old, an old coasting Captain, was suddenly taken with nose-bleeding Wednesday night, at his residence in Middletown Township, N. J., and died a few hours later.

Father Julian Benoit, Pastor of St. Peter's Catholic Church at Fort Wayne, Ind., died suddenly of apoplexy while coming down to breakfast yesterday morning. He had been here 50 years, and was widely known throughout the State.

The Rev. John S. Sumner, S. J., died quite suddenly at Gonzaga College, in Washington, Wednesday, of congestion of the brain. Father Sumner was a native of Ireland, and was for 15 years connected with Georgetown College, but was transferred to Gonzaga College last Summer. He was in the sixty-second year of his

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SNAILS AND OTHER CREATURES.

FRIENDS WORTH KNOWING. Glimpses of American Natural History. By Harriet McEwen Kelly. Illustrated. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

This little volume has been made up from a series of articles on natural history, published by the author from time to time in various magazines. Mr. Ingersoll is not only an earnest observer of birds and beasts and creeping things, but he has a happy way of describing their habits and customs, and of introducing quaint theories and reflections upon them that add much to the interest of his book. Students of natural history are very often heavy writers. They give themselves up to enthusiasm over a new variety of bug, or lose themselves in wonder over the number of joints in a spider's leg, forgetting that their readers are not equally interested in such marvels. There are no errors of this kind committed by Mr. Ingersoll. His style is light and fresh, and the subjects he treats of are well chosen. His range is prodigious. He slips easily from mice to birds, and from birds to buffaloes, while the opening chapter of his book is given to snails, these creatures being, in his opinion, undeserving of the contempt and severity with which humanity is prone to regard them.

There can be no question that in the hands of Mr. Ingersoll—

"Ye little snails with slippery tails,
Who noiselessly travel across my gravel,"

are invested with immense interest. They become creatures of vast multitude and variety, ancient race, graceful form, dignified manners, industrious habits, and gustatory excellence. Their slime is a "silvery trail," and their horns "as expressive as a mule's ears, giving an appearance of listless enjoyment when they hang down, and immense alertness when they are rigid." Under the microscope the transiucent egg-envelopes of the snail "presents beautiful appearance, being studded with glittering crystals of lime, so that the infant within seems to wear a crown embroidered with diamonds." Snails have domestic tastes. The ancients painted before the doors of modest women Venus sitting upon a snail, called a house-bearer, to teach them to stay at home and to carry their house in their minds. Snails are slow of pace, as a long list of poets testify, but they have had a long time to get ready, first to start and afterward to accomplish their travels, since their existence as a race goes back to the time "when dark forests of fern waved their heavy fronds over the inky paleozoic bogs." In the time of the Romans, snails were esteemed a great luxury of the table, and portions of plantations were set apart for the cultivation of the large and edible *Helix pomatia*, where they were fattened by the shoveling upon bran sodden in wine. They are still regarded as a delicacy in Italy and France, the favorite method of preparation being to boil them in milk, with plenty of seasoning. A reader who is obstinate in his prejudices will perhaps feel an inclination to take Mr. Ingersoll's statements regarding the attraction and beauties of snails *cum grano salis*, and still object to having one crawl over him. At the same time he will read the essay with interest.

One of the pleasantest chapters in this little book is that entitled "How Animals Get Home." Mr. Ingersoll has found our language wanting in words or terms wherewith he might express his thought fully, and he has invented in it "homing." He speaks of the "homing faculty" and the "homing ability" of birds, insects, and animals. The most prominent example of this instinct is, of course, to be found in the carrier pigeon. The curve pursued by the bee is similar to that of these birds. When he has secured a load of honey, he hums about for a few moments, gets his bearings, and then shoots home "in a bee line." Horses may be trusted to find their way home in the dark, and mules will follow an obscure trail backward for many miles. Brutes, equally with men, become homesick. Those that stay away as well as those that return show this very plainly, and Mr. Ingersoll finds that it is the "most thoroughly educated and most intelligent breeds of animals that home-sickness attacks the most severely." The most difficult feats in the way of finding their way home are performed by this class. It is the finely bred horses, the carefully reared pigeons, the highly educated pointers, foxhounds, and collies that return from the longest distances and over the greatest obstacles. From this he argues that the homing ability is largely the result of education. "Whatever foundation," he writes, "there may have been in the wild brute, it has been fostered under civilizing influences until it has developed to an astonishing degree."

Among other entertaining theories advanced by Mr. Ingersoll is the one that animals are endowed with the power of speech. "I am firm in my belief," he says, "that animals have a language of signs and utterances by which they communicate with each other, and that their vocabulary, so to speak, is much larger than it has been considered to be." He quotes Dupont de Nemours, who declared that he understood 14 words of the cat tongue. He also introduces the testimony of others who share his conviction and tells some amusing anecdotes intended to show that councils are held and conclusions arrived at by animals after consultation with their kind. Mr. Ingersoll has, in fact, a knack of getting himself *into sympathy with the creatures he describes*. This feeling is expressed in the title of his book. He has found them "Friends Worth Knowing," and has endeavored to present them to his readers as such. We revolt a little at the snails, but agree with him most heartily that the others are worthy the interest and affection he bespeaks for them.

THE DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

THE AMERICAN NATURALIST.

—Magazines of science in its various branches are seldom very successful. The *American Naturalist* was first printed in New-England, but latterly it has gravitated to Pennsylvania, and is used as a vehicle for the exceedingly trenchant opinions of one of its chief editors, Prof. Cope. The editorial departments have always been kept up well under the charge of various scientists of note, and one or more of the articles are always sure of being readable. But would it not be better if there were a larger range of contributors to this admirable little magazine? There is no lack of men and material; what it needs is a catholic management which would print articles even when the theories presented could not receive the entire assent of the editors—and a fund for prompt and liberal payment of writers. It is published at Philadelphia, a city always foremost in natural history, and well calculated by its *position to support a magazine of science* which might open its pages to writers from every part of the country. The present editors are Profs. Packard and Cope, both of them men who must be too much occupied with their own *scientific work to make the magazine* what it could be. The December number concludes the fourteenth volume, and the announcement is made that the subscription list and good-will of the *American Entomologist* has been purchased in order to form a new department of the *Naturalist*, to be devoted exclusively to entomology. It will be conducted by Dr. C. V. Riley, who distinguished himself in the study of the phylloxera, which has done so much damage to the vineyards of Europe and of the grasshopper. The *Naturalist* is to be congratulated on the accession of Dr. Riley, not merely because of the value of his opinion and contributions, but because it widens the scope of the magazine. There is an impression which has become general that Professors and scientists generally do not make good editors, for the reason that their earnestness in the pursuit of their own chosen theories makes them intolerant of opinions that differ from theirs. Yet the success of the *Popular Science Monthly* under the Youmans may give the counter-charge to such an idea.

For the year 1881 no other change of moment are announced. Arrangements have been made to report the proceedings of scientific societies with promptness, and a digest of the contents of foreign scientific journals and transactions will also be given each month, together with the latest home and foreign scientific news. A recent feature consists of summaries of progress made during the preceding year in different departments of science. Prof. Otis T. Mason will prepare that on American paleontology for 1880, Ellis H. Yarnall, Esq., on American geography and exploration, and Dr. R. H. Ward on American microscopy. The addition to the aims of the magazine of travels indicates that the need of a wider scope has already made itself felt; the department of travels is assigned to E. H. Yarnall, Esq. The December number has some notes made by Mr. L. P. Gratacap on the botany of Manhattan-square, as the tract of 18 acres to the west of Central Park at Seventy-seventh-street is called. To fill the depressions in its surface earth was carted in and an army of plants took possession of the square. Mr. Gratacap covers two pages of the *Naturalist* with the scientific names of the weeds printed in small type. This number has also one of Prof. Cope's concise and business-like papers on "The Extinct Cats of America." C. E. Beecy contributes a sketch of the progress of botany in the year 1879, while F. V. Hayden writes on Twin Lakes and Tacoalit Mountain of Central Colorado, with remarks on the glacial phenomena of that region. Three-full page illustrations are found in the magazine, and the editorial departments are fairly full.

ST. NICHOLAS.

—A magazine for young folks can be properly judged, of course, only by a jury of boys and girls, but in respect to the December number of *St. Nicholas* we fancy that old and young will unite in heartily praising it. No finer child's magazine was ever issued, and the boy or girl who wouldn't beg to sit up half an hour after the regular bed-time to con its bright pages must be possessed of abnormal self-control. How can a young person be taught something about the social life, the games, ceremonies, and public spirit of the Greeks more simply and naturally than in Lizzie W. Champney's account of "Myrto's Festival," with its pictures of processions and of races of Spartan girls and of chariots! To be sure, it is wrong to teach children that such a dreadful combination as Corinthian, Doric, and Ionian in one building was possible in Athens in the fifth century before Christ, but that is a matter of detail, a defect of execution and not of plan. Something akin to this is Sidney Lanier's transcript from Sir Thomas Malory's romances of the Round Table, and the encounters between the knights of the tale are made to seem more real and terrible by spirited cuts. Frank R. Stockton's story of "The Floating Princes," and the Rev. Washington Gladden's account of "A Christmas Dinner with the Man in the Moon" will be read with delight by every child who is fond of fabulous narrations—and what child is not! The quaintest and most original feature of the number is Eva L. Ogden's poem recounting the adventures of the toll-man, the milkmaid, the parson, the sexton, and others on the night

"When the Miller of Dee,
With his children III,"

rode out on the miller's "fat red horse." The text of the verses is engraved in old Gothic script, and each page is crowded with illustrations appropriate to the progress of the tale, so that the whole looks like the work of a jolly mediæval illuminator slightly tipsy. Another pleasant feature is an operetta, with the music and stage directions. A new department is introduced this month, "The St. Nicholas Treasure Box of Literature," in which standard poems and short sketches from the best authors are to be republished from month to month. Hawthorne's "David Swan" and Thackeray's "King Canute," make up the contents of the "box" for December. Of the score or more of articles to which we cannot give special mention we can only say that they are most of them by old friends of the readers of *St. Nicholas*, and many of them are handsomely illustrated.

—The Portfolio. Philip Gilbert Hamerton. London: Seeley, Jackson & Holliday, New-York: J. W. Bouton.—Hubert Herkomer furnishes an interesting article on the methods of camping out in use by English landscape artists. Your artist builds himself a shanty in the middle of some enchanting Welsh wilderness, and sets to work. He brings with him a servant, and he lives *en prince*, free from dingy hotels, stuffy lodgings, and grasping landlords. Two clever illustrations, well etched, show the camp messenger, who forages for the artist, and there is a sketch of the tents both of them the work of Mr. Herkomer. Social life in Cambridge has a very clean-cut etching of the lodge of Queen's College, the work of H. Toussainte. In the art chronicle may be found an appreciative notice of a painting by Mr. Bacon, one of our own artists, who is finishing a work for the next Salon. "Mr. Bacon," writes the reviewer, "is successful in his composition, and the general tone and harmony of the picture are pleasing." Sir Frederick Leighton is in Sicily, looking up materials for a loan exhibition of the old masters to be held in London in 1881.

—The American Art Review for November, Vol. II. No. I. Estes & Lauriat, Boston.—The first etching by Mr. Stephen Parrish deserves special comment for its excellence when it is understood that this artist worked on his first plate hardly a year ago. In this picture of December the amazing progress made becomes evident. The etching represents an old barn, with cattle-shed at the back, with broken ground and sheep to the front. There are a few leafless trees, and a road leads up toward the buildings. The whole impression is wintry, and the conception well imagined. It is, as the editor expresses it, "robust work," and, we might add, evinces a peculiar freedom and decision of touch. We might find some little fault with the sheep, which are scarcely careful enough in outline and not distinct *enough, blending too much with the back*ground. Still, it is a capital piece of work, and we should be very much inclined to give Mr. Parrish a leading position among our own etchers. The etching of "Ophelia," by Mrs. Merritt, is very good work, though one might doubt whether Shakespeare's heroine had quite as stolid an Anglo-Saxon head as the artist gives her. The details of hair are remarkably well worked out, and there is masculine boldness in strong effects of the background. Paul Rajon's etching of Bonnat's picture, "Don Fernando," looks as if a great deal of trouble had been taken to copy a picture of no distinguishing merit. "The Cincinnati artists of the Munich school" gives the life histories of Dengler, Duverneck, and Farny, and has an excellent engraving of a studio, a work cut by S. S. Kilburn. Mr. Frederick Juengling, certainly among our best wood engravers, has in the present number of the *Review* a characteristic bit of work, a copy of Duverneck's "Professor." This is just one of those productions which shows how wonderful is the wood-cutter's art, and how it can be made to really indicate color. As a head and tail piece to this article, Mr. W. H. Drake, of Cincinnati, has given two designs, one of parrots, and the other an old keeper in a garden feeding his rabbits and pelicans. Both of these show work of great excellence, and the *old man and his birds exceptional* ability. The other articles of interest in the *Art Review* are "A Sketch of Antoine Joseph Wiertz," the "Keramic Museum of Sèvres," and "The Private Collections of Ancient Sculpture in Rome." The publishers, editors, and contributors to this *Review* have every reason to congratulate themselves on their having passed through the difficulties of an initial year, for they really have succeeded in producing a work not only attractive of its kind, but useful to the student and creditable to the art of the United States.

EGYPT.

EGYPT, DESCRIPTIVE, HISTORICAL, AND PICTURESQUE. By *Prof. G. Ebers*. Translated by CLARA BELL. With Introductory Notes by S. BIRCH. New-York: CASSELL, PETTER, GALPIN & CO.

We have before us the first six numbers of this really fine publication, which is to be completed in about 30 parts. There can be certainly no one more familiar with Egypt as it is to-day, or with the Egypt of the past, than Prof. Ebers. From an examination of the text and prints it is evidently the design of the author to combine, as far as possible, the two parties, and, in giving descriptions of Egyptian life as seen by a traveler, to carry the reader back to the time of the earliest dynasties. In addition to this, as Mr. Samuel Birch will furnish notes to the publication, we have given to this work the authority of one of the greatest of present Egyptologists. Printed on very good paper, with large room for illustrations, the pictorial portion of the work is of great excellence. The publishers, in fact promise that no less than 600 pictures will be presented in the work when finished. The first print is after Mr. Poynter's picture, "Israel in Egypt," showing the transportation of one of those huge stone lions which ornamented the entrance to a portal. Commencing in the first number with Alexandria, illustrations are given of the approaches to the city founded by the Greek conqueror, with the more modern Christian catacombs. As an enlivenment to the antique character of the illustrations, very artistic pictures are given of the present inhabitants. Among such may be mentioned "Egyptian Women Drawing Water," "An Egyptian Girl," "Mourners at an Arab Cemetery," "A Coptic Maiden," "A Copt," "A Follower of the Prophet," "The Jawal of the Harem," and many others of a local character. These illustrations, which are the productions of German artists, have been executed especially for the work. As a very handsome book—not to be understood, however, in the *sense of an edition de luxe*—this work on Egypt may be highly recommended, as it is not only exceedingly interesting in itself, but will undoubtedly be found to contain all that is worth knowing about a country which has been a marvel of its kind from before the times of Herodotus up to to-day. The present numbers contain numerous copies of those pictorial inscriptions found in the ancient tombs, and give novel details in regard to the pyramids.

ACCUSED OF WIFE-POISONING.

FOLEY AND HIS WIFE, OF JERSEY CITY—HER CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

William H. Foley, who was accused by his wife, after her arrest and lodgment in jail on a charge of drunkenness, with having attempted to poison her, was arraigned before Justice Peloubet, in Jersey City, yesterday morning, and will have a further examination to-day. Foley is a foreman in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and a young man. On Tuesday he went before Justice Allen and obtained a warrant for her arrest on the charge of being drunk and disorderly. She claims that the purpose was to facilitate his promised act of abandonment. When the constable returned to the house after the arrest, Foley lifted a cup with a green sediment in it from the mantel, and said: "Was she taken sick at the jail? I do believe she has taken the Paris green." She had not manifested symptoms of illness when Foley left the jail, but soon after was seized with violent pains. County Physician Converse saw her and said she had thrown up enough Paris green to "kill a family." Being asked why she had poisoned herself, she positively denied having done so, but said she believed her husband had poisoned her. To the Police she made a sworn statement that on Wednesday morning she awakened, after drinking heavily the night before, and refreshed herself with a bowl of cold tea which she poured out of the tea-pot. Then she went back to bed, and feeling thirsty again, got up and poured some water into the tea-pot and took another drink of tea. A little while after ward her husband pulled her out of bed and then went out. After a while a constable came with a warrant to arrest her. She was taken sick after she reached the jail. She did not take the poison herself, nor did she know when she took it. She believed her husband gave it to her, as he was dissatisfied with her, and some time ago threatened to give her a dose to put her out of the way. The Paris green had been in the house a good while, and was used to kill bed-bugs. Her husband brought it into the house and told her never to touch it, and she never did.

Justice Pleoubet at once issued a warrant for Foley's arrest, and shortly before midnight of Wednesday it was taken into custody. He said his wife was a bad woman, and would do anything to spite him. Two or three years ago she had taken to drink and had been worthless ever since. He had no doubt that she had poisoned herself. It was 6 o'clock in the morning when she began to complain of pain. That the poison should have remained inactive for so great a length of time arouses suspicions of the truth of the story, but physicians who examined her on Thursday say that a dose nine times ineffective for as long as six hours. Then, too, it is urged in behalf of the woman's truthfulness that, at the time she made the statement to the Chief, she believed herself to be dying. Last evening she was in a comfortable condition with a better prospect of death than of life. The defense claim that after the officer went to the house to arrest the woman, and while she was washing herself at the sink in the hall, she drank the Paris green in water. The officer says he was in the doorway looking into the room; that he saw her all the time she was at the sink, and that she drank nothing there. On the other hand, it is said that the doorway does not command a view of the sink at which she washed.

SILK PROGRESS IN AMERICA.

AN EMINENT FOREIGN MANUFACTURER SURPRISED AT PATERSON.

Mr. Brocklehurst, of Macclesfield, England, who is a member of one of the largest silk manufacturing concerns in the world, visited several of the silk mills at Paterson, N. J., yesterday, to see for himself what progress has been made in the trade in this country. He was greatly surprised, and particularly in the general use of steam-power looms in weaving the most delicate and costly fabrics. It is nearly, or quite, 10 years since the Paterson mills began using power looms on scarfs and other fancy articles, but the Macclesfield mills are only just beginning the experiment of using power for hand-looms. The superior quality of the American silks to most of the imported goods is a very general subject of remark among all experts from abroad. The foreign silks are much more heavily weighted" than the domestic products, the finished fabric weighing three times as much as the raw silk, the difference being due to the excessive quantity of iron, sugar, and other dye-stuffs that have been introduced into it to make it heavier, and to give it that stiffness and instre which the ladies so much admire in dress goods.

The American silks are seldom weighted more than 100 per cent., which is not considered at all injurious to the fabric. When it is beyond that the silk soon loses its lustre, gets creased and cuts in the folds, and acquires a greasy look. A pound of raw silk is reduced by cleaning to about 15 ounces before it is spun, and then it is sent to the dyer, who weighs it in the dying vats the manufacturers sometimes even as high as 50 ounces, although that is an extreme case. It is usual in this country to add about 10 or 15 ounces in the dyeing, which the silk readily absorbs. Foreign manufacturers usually weight their silk up to 40 ounces or more. The latter is the chief secret of the success of the American manufacturer which deters him from excessive weighting of the silk, but because the filature used here will not bear as heavy weighting as that used abroad. Another feature *of the American industry which impressed Mr. Brocklehurst, is it does all foreign visitors to our* silk mills, was the great variety of products in every mill. Mr. Brocklehurst's firm is mostly composed of his brothers and cousins, and they have 19 or 15 mills, employing in all about as many hands as are engaged in the entire silk industry of New-Jersey.

FOUR AND A HALF YEARS FOR BURGLARY.

A young man of good appearance and address called at the rooms of Mrs. Sophia Palmay, in the flat house at No. 904 Third-avenue, on Nov. 27, and asked if she needed any coal. He carried an order book in his hand, and said he was an agent canvassing for orders. Mrs. Palmay said she was not in need of any coal, and the pretended agent then asked whether the people in the adjoining flat (occupied by Charles Trager and family) needed any. Mrs. Palmay said that the family of Mr. Trager was in the country and the agent then left. Some time afterward Mrs. Palmay heard a noise in the rooms of the Trager family, of which she had been left in charge, and on proceeding thither found the pretended coal agent and a confederate in the act of forcing open two trunks. The thieves at once fled, but were followed by Mrs. Palmay, who shouted vigorously for the Police. One of the thieves escaped, but the other dodged around a street car, and jumped on the platform. Joseph Kraft, of No. 709 Second-avenue, hearing Mrs. Palmay's cries for help, pursued the fugitive and captured him. He was handed over to a Police officer, and on being taken to the station-house gave the name of Edward Murray, and said he was an agent, living at No. 214 Avenue A. When arraigned in General Sessions yesterday he pleaded guilty, and was sent by District Attorney Phelps-Lyon said that, although the prisoner was only 21 years of age, he was an old criminal, having committed many thefts and spent a term in the penitentiary. Recorder Smyth sentenced him to four years and six months in State Prison.

JUSTICE DUFFY'S NEW DECISION.

There is a policy shop at No. 115 Chatham-street, of which James Jackson is the reputed proprietor, and the business of which is what is known as the "envelope game." On Wednesday John Fisher, of No. 48 New Bowery, purchased a policy slip of Jackson, and informed the Police of the transaction. Capt. Tynan, of the Fourth Precinct, summoned his reserve squad, and at night made a sudden descent upon the place, which was in full blast. All means of escape were cut off, and 22 occupants, including Jackson, were captured. They were brought before Justice Duffy in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. The counsel for the prisoners strenuously sought to secure their discharge. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, took occasion to remark that the present procedure in the matter of policy arrests was farcical. He took a slip of paper, and thought up only to be discharged, and proposed to initiate a new course. He then said that hereafter he should fine all men arrested in policy shops $10 for disorderly conduct in aiding and abetting violations of the law. He then imposed a fine of $1 on the prisoners, and held Jackson to await trial in $500 bail. The prisoners promptly paid their fines and were discharged. The prisoner, Jackson, pleaded not guilty. He said he was a peddler, 48 years old, and that he lived at No. 144 Chrystie-street.

EFFORTS OF A MOTHER TO SAVE HER SON.

While Mr. Theodore E. Senior, of No. 79 Carmine-street, was standing at the door of his place of business on Thanksgiving night, looking at the parade of the "Square-back Rangers," a gang of young "gutter thieves" swept the sidewalks in search of whatever plunder they could find. One of them snatched Mr. Senior's gold watch and chain, and passed it to a confederate. Mr. Senior pursued the thieves, and captured John Reilly, a youth of 18, living at No. 30 Charlton-street. The prisoner was arraigned in General Sessions yesterday and pleaded guilty. His aged mother, after a long and tiresome search, had redeemed the stolen watch and chain from pawn, and came before the court and handed them to the owner. Recorder Smyth said that in consideration of the respectability of the prisoner's mother, who out of her hard earnings had redeemed and restored the stolen property, he would not impose the full penalty. He then sentenced Reilly to five years and six months in the penitentiary.

COST OF CITY GOVERNMENT

SUGGESTIONS FOR RETRENCHMENT BY EXPERIENCED MEN.

COMMISSIONER CAMPBELL CONTRADICTS THE EVIDENCE OF JOHN H. STRAHAN—TESTIMONY BY EX-CONTROLLER GREEN—HE FAVORS ONE-HEADED COMMISSIONERS.

There was a rather lively morning session yesterday before the committee of the Senate now in vestigating the subjects of Municipal salaries and service. Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, made application to have his testimony relating to his charges against the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society corrected on the minutes, which was done. Chairman McCarthy then said that since that testimony had been given, ex-Judge Joachimsen, representing the society, had been before the committee and testified that Mr. Gerry's charges were untrue as to efforts being made by the society to obtain illegally children who were not entitled to be inmates of the institution, and that Mr. Gerry was actuated in making these statements by hostility, because the Guardian Society would not tolerate his supervision of them. Mr. Gerry denied Judge Joachimsen's averments, and said he had letters in his possession from the Guardian Society to sustain his own charges.

Mr. John H. Strahan, Controller Kelly's private counsel, was again called as a witness. He said he did not object to giving the committee information, but he had not brought any data with him.

Chairman McCarthy said that Commissioner Allan Campbell in his testimony on Wednesday had shown that Mr. Strahan's testimony regarding "unbalanced bids" in the Department of Public Works was not borne out by the facts or figures; that in fact the outcome cost of contract work in most cases was actually lower than the estimates.

Mr. Strahan said Mr. Campbell's statement was wrong, and that he could show it to be untrue. He said there was some contract work for which Mr. Campbell had given his certificate to the Controller that the work was completed according to the specifications to enable the contractor to get his pay; that the work was afterward found to be incomplete, and he gave it to men in his own department to finish; that it was again found to be incomplete and improperly done, and that only a day or two ago he advertised for bids to complete the work, and withdrew his certificate of completion from the Controller's office. It might be that Mr. Campbell had overlooked some of these matters, but it would be proper for him to give the committee details. In regard to the Forty-second-street arch disaster, Mr. Campbell testified at the Coroner's inquest that the work was being properly done, and when he saw that somebody was to be held responsible he removed his Chief Engineer from office; but the courts restored him on the ground, as stated, that the witness was not competent appointed by the Commissioner who was at fault, and who was not removed.

The Chairman called the attention of the witness to the former testimony of that the engineer in charge of the Bureau of Sewers knew nothing of such work, while Commissioner Campbell testified that he was a highly competent man. Mr. Strahan said he knew that the man Daniel Reilly did not understand his business. Senator Strahan said Reilly was not in charge of the Bureau of Sewers, but was the Water Purveyor. Mr. Strahan said that was the bureau that had charge of building and repairing sewers under the law. Senator Strahan replied that there was a bureau of sewers in charge of a competent engineer, who had been in the bureau 12 years.

Mr. Strahan replied that the Bureau of Sewers was created without authority by Mr. Campbell to do away with the law requiring the Water Purveyor to do it. The fact was that every certificate for payment of money for sewers in this City was signed by the Water Purveyor, although in so signing he was certifying to the proper completion of work of which he knew nothing, and it should not be done unless he signed it.

After making this statement Mr. Strahan left the room, and Senator Strahan said he objected to bringing men there to air grievances either for themselves or others, and he should criticise this witness's motives as well as other matters, at a proper time.

Chairman McCarthy said the Senator was welcome to criticise the witness, and asked further testily whether the "other matters" was intended as a reflection on the Chairman.

Senator Strahan said it was not, but that there were other matters he meant to say something about. It was well known that John H. Strahan was the counsel of the Controller, between whom and the Commissioner of Public Works there was unfriendliness.

Senator McCarthy retorted that he had nothing to do with that, but that it was equally well known that there was ill-feeling between Senator Strahan and the last witness.

Senator Strahan said something in an undertone about the resolution appointing this committee being drawn by John H. Strahan and given to the Chairman to introduce, and that it was objectionable in the form in which it came.

Commissioner Campbell was recalled, and in the course of a half-hour's examination, in which Senator Strahan was intent on getting specific denials or admissions of John H. Strahan's charges, Commissioner Campbell denied them all. The Commissioner said that out of a total of 220 contracts the final cost was below the estimated cost; that the Lexington-avenue contract, from One Hundred and Second-street to Harlem River, which Mr. Strahan had spoken of, was made, and much of the work done, before the witness had come into office; that he had for a third time entered into a contract to complete the work, and had withdrawn his certificates on Monday last, but that the second contract was for only $1,000, and this present third one for $1,500; these two expenditures would increase the final cost beyond the estimate, but the City would not lose a dollar by it, because there was still $0 due the contractor. The final contract amount in the *Treasury, withheld from the original contractor as* a surety for the proper performance of the work, and the excess would be deducted from it. The Water Purveyor knew nothing about sewers, and was not supposed to, and he never signed in any form for any one to certificates for payment for work on sewers. In regard to the Forty-second-street arch disaster, the Commissioner said he removed the Chief Engineer of the department, the contractor, which was a far-reaching step to take, and the inspector, also. So far as Mr. Strahan's charge regarding the system was concerned, the system was prescribed by law, which said that the contract must be awarded to the lowest bidder. To guard against these unbalanced bids he always caused bonus and counter-bids to be made to determine the amount of rock and earth to be excavated, and the engineers were quite as smart as, and smarter than, the contractors in making their estimates as to quantities.

Senator McCarthy said: "You know that in the case of Sandiford, I won't call them frauds—the contractors who put in these unbalanced bids were men who knew almost every foot of earth and rock on the canal line from Albany to Buffalo, while the engineers who made the surveys and estimates had little or no local knowledge of the ground. Can't the same thing be done in this City?" The Commissioner replied: "Well, Sir, it is not done in my department."

"Have you never," continued the Senator, "had a contract finished in your department that has shown a very large amount of final cost over the original estimate?" Mr. Campbell replied: "Not one that I have been let and finished since I have had charge."

Commissioner Campbell said, with regard to Mr. Strahan's strictures against "lump contracts," as they were called, that the Fourth-avenue (Harlem Railroad) improvement was a very remarkable instance of cheap engineering. Mr. Dillon made a lump contract to do the work for about $5,500,000; the company estimated it at about $6,500,000, and the final cost showed that estimate to be correct almost to a dollar. His opinion being asked about the street-cleaning business the Commissioner gave it as his opinion that it could be done better and cheaper by contract, dividing the City into 24 contract districts. One of the main frontlines about the contract system was that when under the law the contract was awarded to the lowest bidder, his sureties approved by the Controller were often found to be "straw men," and upon the contractor's failure to do the work it often had to be let out again. He believed it would be well to require them to deposit money in a certified check, as surety, with the Controller, and that would get rid of a great many irresponsible bidders. There was plenty of competition for the work, and some of these men had not the property proposed to have been loaded with petroleum, she had evidently been abandoned, and no boats could be seen in the neighborhood. The British bark Vanguard, which arrived from Pernambuco yesterday, had rainy and squally weather during the whole passage. The German steamship Clandent, from Laguara, encountered heavy squalls from the north-north-east and high seas after she was clear of Mona passage. Severe weather was also experienced when off the coast on the 30th inst. Capt. Merritt, of the bark Ada P. Gould, from Saville, says that during the past eight days he met with severe gales from the east and north-east in which several sails were blown away. The bark Atlanta, which arrived from San Francisco yesterday, passed large quantities of water-tanks, painted black, with white bands, on Aug. 7, in the Pacific Ocean. A week later the bark passed through a large quantity of sawed timbers of different sizes.

THE CITY'S FINANCES.

Controller Kelly issued yesterday the monthly statement of the financial condition of the City. The net debt on Nov. 30 was $114,939,264 67. This includes revenue bonds amounting to $14,428,809 09, and credit is given for $28,088,049 89 in the sinking fund. The debt of the annexed territory ($967,880 00) is not included in the amount stated above. During November the total amount of warrants drawn against the City Treasury was $11,941,981 03, making a total of $40,030,870 92 drawn since Jan. 1, 1880. The aggregate of stocks and bonds issued up to Dec. 1 during the year was $21,011,000 00, of which $600,000 was issued for street openings and improvements, $540,000 for Croton Water-works, $582,500 for docks and slips, $421,000 for the New-York and Brooklyn bridge, $40,000 for Harlem River bridge, $20,000 for water meters, and $18,100 for expenses of proceedings against public officers in the City.

The rise of the Clerk's office he put to $10,000 a year—a sum, he believed, amply sufficient.

The Chairman asked for the Commissioner's general opinion as to City salaries based on his experience as Controller. He said, "When I went into that office the pay-rolls were very copious—*they had a good many names on them. Of course* I wanted to see that every man on them had a title to his office and did service for his pay. It was very like plowing a field that had been for 40 years untouched. You put the plow in and turned up the sod, and there was worms and bugs, and toads and reptiles, and all manner of things that hadn't seen the light for years; there they lay squirming all around on the surface and wondering what was the matter, and I kept a good many of these that I turned up laying there for some time until we got the Legislature to make some changes, and brought order out of the mess."

Senator Mills suggested that, perhaps, it would be well to put the plowshare into the Legislature. The witness said the people would take care of that. He favored one-headed commissions for all the City departments, but in doing this it was touching on a matter that involved the whole fabric of government. He thought there should be a check put on the legislative powers or bodies that were intended to be purely executive. The more condensed this executive power in the hands of an executive body, such as he considered a City department to be, the more efficient would be his work. And it would be essential to deprive some of the departments of powers that were analogous to legislative powers. The giving of more power to the Board of Apportionment was a matter that depended on its composition—as it was at present constituted he thought it had too much power. For instance, for years he had to countersign all of Public Works certifying in the most solemn manner to that body that the Croton Aqueduct was unsafe and needed repairs, and asking for money to make it safe. It was a matter of vital concern to every interest and individual in the City, yet the board refused to grant him the amount of money which he as a public official of unquestioned experience and ability said was necessary for they being neither engineers nor being experienced or acquainted with the details of the work. No power that exercised its discretion in that way was working in the interest of the City. It might be very difficult to put a check on expenditures, but in all matters of government it was very difficult to distribute powers and responsibilities, but in cases of that sort neither personal animosity nor ignorance nor want of familiarity with the subject should stand in the way of interests vital to the community. The board was vested to concentrate power in the hands of the "ring" magnates in this City. It might improve its operations to increase its membership, for, of course, it was necessary to have the estimates of public expenditures reviewed. He did not believe that the Mayor, formerly had been, at present constituted, to expend money. It would diminish public expense to take arbitrary power away from the Board of Apportionment if the proper men were there. If the popular views were more distinctly represented in it might be reached by having appropriations such as referred to, and which the board could not agree on, sent to the Board of Aldermen for confirmation, subject to the Mayor's approval. He thought the Mayor, if he had any salary at all, should, as the chief officer, have the highest salary in the City, say, $10,000, and the Controller $7,500. The salaries in the Controller's office were reduced about 50 per cent. while under his control. In 1871 they were $221,705, and in 1880 $110,000. Retrenchment had been as great as at present, but the work of the office was now two-fifths less than it was in 1876. This year and perhaps each year since he had been out there had been an increase of about 25 per cent., each, in contingent and market accounting expenditures. He believed the City Chamberlain's salary of $30,000 was the most extravagantly paid salary in the country, and that it should be reduced and the office reorganized. During his term witnesses had tried to refuse to answer questions, but had been very friendly remarks toward himself about it. In any organization of a board for disbursing public moneys the Controller should be made a member of it. While he was Controller there were often transfers made of unexpended balances in department accounts, and he thought that should be prevented, because he believed money should be spent for the purposes for which it was voted, or returned to the public Treasury, as he had known balances to be transferred on paper where no business was transacted. He favored a contract system for street-cleaning, and believed it could be well done for $800,000 to $700,000 a year. He believed all public revenues, of whatever kind, should be paid into the Treasury direct, and that all public works involving not more than $1,000,000 of expenditure a year should be paid for by tax instead of by the issue of bonds. With a judicious administration of the City Government there should not be necessity to issue any bonds whatever. He had read with great interest a work by Charles O'Conor, and another by Asariah C. Flagg on the subject, and concurred mainly in their views of the matter. The control of street construction in the new district of the City, he believed, should be taken from the Department of Parks and given to the Department of Public Works.

Controller Kelly will testify before the committee to-day.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

FAILURE OF THE OLDEST PIANO MANUFACTURING HOUSE IN THIS COUNTRY.

The failure of Dunham & Sons, piano manufacturers at Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, was announced yesterday, causing great surprise, and during the day the members of the firm, David H. Dunham and John B. Dunham, made an assignment to Ernest Reinking, giving the following preferences: Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford, $1,000; Mrs. Mary A. Dunham, $15,000 on accommodation notes made by her, which were used by the firm in their business, and to 73 workmen for labor, $9,459 87; total preferences, $19,409 87. The house was the oldest in this country in the piano manufacturing business, having been established in 1834 by John B. Dunham, the father of the present proprietors. Bradstreet's report states that the firm was originally Stodard, Worcester & Dunham, which afterward became Stodard & Dunham, and in 1869 Mr. Dunham assumed the entire business, associating his two sons with him as partners in 1876. On the death of the elder Dunham occurred in 1878, and he left property which at that time was valued at over $300,000, one-half of which was bequeathed to his sons and the other half to his wife. *The interest of the present members of the firm in* the real estate was valued a year ago, in their statement, at $98,000; this includes the factory at Melrose, valued at $30,000, and several houses and lots in Melrose and vicinity. They formerly had a store at No. 134 Fifth-avenue, but they closed it about two years ago, thus reducing their expenses $10,000 a year, and since then they claimed to be running their manufactory at less expense than any in their line. The failure is the result of a number of unfortunate circumstances culminating at about the same time. Ten days ago a judgment for $6,500 was obtained against the firm by S. Schwartz for the loss of a log by one of their trucks, and they had to furnish security on an appeal bond for about $10,000 which were falling due and their collections were very hard, and they determined to stop at once before becoming further involved. They think their failure is only temporary, and expect to be able to pay all their liabilities in full if they are allowed time, and it is expected that the creditors will grant a satisfactory settlement in order that the firm may continue business. Their assets are large, consisting of real estate, machinery, pianos in course of construction, lumber, and open accounts, and are nominally more than the liabilities, which are placed at about $40,000.

STEAMERS STILL OVERDUE.

DELAYED NO DOUBT BY ATLANTIC STORMS—REPORTS FROM INCOMING VESSELS.

No more European steam-ships had been reported *at sundown yesterday. The Volmer sailed* from Havre on the 11th, and has been out over 20 days. The following overdue steamers left the other side on the 13th: The Ville de Marseilles, of the French Line, from Havre; the Skeole, of the Edwards Line, from Cardiff; the Rialto, of the Wilson Line, from Hull, and the Bath City, from Bristol. On the 14th the Victoria, of the Anchor Line, and the Holland, of the National Line, both from London; the P. Caland, of the Netherlands Line, from Rotterdam, and the Jan Breidel, from Antwerp, sailed. Their delay is accounted for by the unusually violent storms which have raged of late on the North Atlantic. Although some of these vessels are a number of days overdue, the agents profess perfect confidence that they are safe.

The steamers Devon and Cimbria, which arrived late Wednesday afternoon, both met with a continuation of heavy westerly gales and high seas, although neither sustained any damage. During the night of the 30th inst. the former was struck by a large supposed to have been loaded with petroleum, she had evidently been abandoned, and no boats could be seen in the neighborhood. The British bark Vanguard, which arrived from Pernambuco yesterday, had rainy and squally weather during the whole passage. The German steamship Clandent, from Laguara, encountered heavy squalls from the north-north-east and high seas after she was clear of Mona passage. Severe weather was

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—5th and 7th cols.
BANKING AND FINANCIAL—Sixth Page—4th col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Sixth Page—7th col.
BOARD WANTED—Seventh Page—5th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—6th col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—6th col.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—Seventh Page—7th col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—7th col.
DANCING—Seventh Page—7th col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—6th and 7th cols.
DIVIDENDS—Seventh Page—3d col.
DRY GOODS—Seventh Page—3d col.
ELECTIONS—Seventh Page—4th col.
FINANCIAL—Seventh Page—4th col.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
HELP WANTED—Seventh Page—1st col.
HOTELS—Seventh Page—6th col.
HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED—Sixth Page—7th col.
INSTRUCTION—Sixth Page—7th col.
LECTURES—Seventh Page—7th col.
MARRIAGES—Fifth Page—6th col.
MEETINGS—Seventh Page—6th col.
MILITARY—Seventh Page—4th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Sixth Page—7th col.
MUSICAL—Seventh Page—7th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Fifth Page—7th col.
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING—Sixth Page—7th col.
POLITICAL—Fifth Page—7th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—5th col.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Sixth Page—6 & 7 cols.
SALOONS, &c.—Seventh Page—3d col.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—1st col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Seventh Page—2d & 3d cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Seventh Page—6th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Sixth Page—7th col.
STOVES, RANGES, &c—Sixth Page—7th col.
TEACHERS—Sixth Page—7th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 3, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE—The Legion of Honor.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Aida.
ASSOCIATION HALL—Lectures.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—Lawn-Tennis.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Special.
COOPER INSTITUTE—The Passion. (Reading.)
DALY'S THEATRE—Needles and Pins.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Vanchon.
HAVERLY'S FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—Richard III
HAVERLY'S 14TH-ST. THEATRE—Prince Achmet.
HAVERLY'S NIBLO'S GARDEN—Enchantment.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Concert.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
SARONY'S GALLERY—Bernhardt Art Exhibition.
STANDARD THEATRE—Sharps and Flats.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Nominee.
THE AQUARIUM—Leger-de-main.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—Daniel Rochat.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Guv'nor.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, higher barometer, stationary or lower temperature, westerly winds, veering to northerly, clear or partly cloudy weather.

At Mentor, yesterday, Gen. GARFIELD spoke some neatly turned sentences about the august sovereignty of the American people and the incorruptible fidelity of the American Presidential Elector. The "serene quiet" with which the people awaited on Wednesday the faithful execution of their will was aptly referred to by the President-elect, and it might have been added that the marked contrast it presented to the anxious disquiet of four years ago infused a new element of satisfaction into the political results of 1880. Now that the last apology for making congratulatory inroads on the privacy of Gen. GARFIELD has been removed, it is to be hoped that admiring friends in Ohio and elsewhere will leave him to husband the strength and elasticity which he will so urgently need in March next.

The advocates of the silver dollar do not seem to agree among themselves any better now than when the value of silver was rising and sinking every other week. Mr. SHERMAN, having been reported to have it on his mind to recommend the free coinage of a new dollar with more silver in it, Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, says that this will not answer at all. We must stop coining more than a small quantity of silver so as to flood the markets, derange the commerce of England with the East, upset the financial schemes of Germany, and make trouble with France. Then these misguided nations will see the necessity of a universal agreement to coin silver at a common ratio to gold, and the millennium of the bi-metallists will begin. Judge KELLEY'S plan has the merit of recognizing the uselessness of the present law, while the scheme attributed to Mr. SHERMAN would be only changing the pattern of Mrs. Partington's broom, without strengthening it in the least for its fight with the Atlantic.

In his annual report, a summary of which is published to-day, the Secretary of the Navy explains the mysterious movements of the United States men-of-war, which were discovered, not long ago, cruising and making soundings in the Gulf of Dulce, near the Isthmus of Darien. The proceedings of these vessels puzzled seafaring men, and threw the native politicians of the Central American States into convulsions of wrath and curiosity. It appears that the Navy Department, *with a view to the encouragement* of trade with Central America and South America, has secured coaling stations in the region referred to, although, as Mr. THOMPSON explains with delicious simplicity, no steps were ever taken to secure the consent of the Governments whose territory has thus coolly been squatted upon. The worthy Secretary of the Navy has shown great foresight and judgment in making coal deposits for the use of the vessels of our Navy on Central American coasts. But the coolness of the proceeding perhaps would have been more widely advertised if he had selected the lands of a more powerful neighbor as a temporary possession.

The Secretary of the Navy naturally congratulates himself and the country on the improvement in the morale of the enlisted men in the service. The apprenticeship system is working well, and the Secretary thinks that it may be advantageously expanded, both as to the number of apprentices taken on and in the number of vessels employed. He would have a fleet of practice ships instead of one or two. The enthusiasm of the Secretary, in this direction, is quite reasonable, considering how much energy and thought he has bestowed upon his favorite system for recruiting the Navy. The Secretary is inclined to regard the working force of the United States Navy as inadequate to the needs of this great Republic. This has been the opinion of nearly every one of his predecessors in office. But as Congress is invariably hostile to any considerable increase of our naval force, it is not likely that any radical change in the settled policy of the Government will be made very soon.

The fact that a fire burned all night in a barber's shop adjoining the Hall of the House of Representatives without extending beyond the room in which it originated is a much more convincing illustration of the fire-proof character of the structure than it is of the vigilance of the Capitol Police. The incident may be utilized by being made the occasion of some needed reform in that force, and it may serve the further good purpose of directing attention to the fact that the Senators of the United States are shaved and shampooed at the public expense. In the general readjustment of tonsorial arrangements about the Capitol which will doubtless follow this warning fire, it is to be hoped that the members of the upper house will be shamed into imitating the Representatives of the people at the other end of the Capitol and hereafter pay for their own shaving.

It is to be hoped that the sessions of the Senate committee will not be devoted to the airing of personal attacks upon Municipal officers, though a certain amount of latitude must be conceded to witnesses in their criticisms on local administration. Commissioner CAMPBELL, at least, seems to have nothing to fear from the most captious of his assailants, the contradictions which passed between him and Mr. JOHN H. STRAHAN simply tending to show that in spite of the utmost desire to discredit his department, neither Mr. KELLY nor any of his agents has been able to find any tangible evidence of jobbery or waste in the Public Works. Park Commissioner Green made some very judicious remarks as to the necessity of establishing a strict line of demarkation between Executive and Legislative powers, as to the limitations which ought to be placed on the authority of the Board of Apportionment, and as to the general management of the City finances. Mr. GREEN touched the kernel of the difficulty about intrusting the Mayor with enlarged powers when he reminded the committee that it would be only in the hands of a man who entered on the duties of his office independent of the dictation of bosses or partisan cliques that such powers would yield satisfactory results. The people must, in fact, take the election of a Mayor into their own hands before his emancipation from the control of the Board of Aldermen can render him really free to consult solely the public interests.

JUDGE BLACK ON THE RAILWAYS.

In response to inquiries from the Chamber of Commerce of this City, ex-Judge J. S. BLACK, of Pennsylvania, has given his views in detail as to the rights and duties of the State with reference to railways. They are expressed with his characteristic vigor, emphasis, and decision, and, it is hardly necessary to say, are not especially favorable to the railways. Judge BLACK holds that the railways are "public highways," open to the use of all citizens, on the payment of a tax, which must be "reasonable, just, uniform, prescribed, and fixed, so that every citizen may know beforehand exactly how much he must pay, and so that when he pays or tenders the amount he will acquire an absolute and perfect right to the use of the road." This tax may be assigned by the State to a corporation to reimburse it for opening and maintaining the road; but "the amount of the tax, toll, or freight in any case is not a subject of bargain between the shipper and the corporation, but a thing to be settled, fixed, and prescribed by *public authority.*" Apart from *the right which* the State possesses, from this view of the case, to regulate transportation charges, it possesses an additional and independent right to do so arising from the fact that, even if the companies owned the *corpus* of their roads, they use it as common carriers, and can be "compelled to behave themselves justly to all their customers, and to submit to any regulation for the public good."

This is the substance of Judge BLACK'S views, which he illustrates, develops, and enforces at considerable length. We have no doubt that they are, in effect, those which the courts, if required to adjudicate upon them, would find themselves required to reach. The nature of the privileges enjoyed by the railroads, the absolute necessity which they are under to employ the power of eminent domain in obtaining their road-bed, the peculiar service which they render to their customers, who are, in the nature of things, forced to resort to them, and the universal need of the roads in all the activities of modern life from the largest to the most modest, make it impossible that they should be regarded as private ventures, such as corporations for manufacturing or trading purposes. The broad line which distinguishes the latter from the former is drawn by the fact that in the case of the ordinary corporation there is practically free competition; customers who do not like the quality or price of what is offered can go elsewhere, and extravagant charges are checked by the formation of new companies. In the case of the railways this is, to a great extent, impracticable. Except for limited distances and at a relatively small number of points, shippers must use the one railway or go out of business. The State, having lent its powers to the railways for indispensable purposes, will unquestionably have the right to require those roads to be used fairly and for the equal benefit of all.

But when it comes to a question of enforcing this right, the State finds itself greatly embarrassed. Its machinery is extremely defective. Organized for certain simple and general purposes, any attempt to apply it to a task so difficult, delicate, and complex as the management of railways produces confusion and imperils the end sought. Yet nothing is more certain than that this means of remedying known evils will be resorted to unless the evils are abolished by the railways themselves. The result may be expensive all around, and may even be substantial failure, but, the principles of our constitutional law being what they are, it is only a question of time that the heavy hand of the State will be laid on corporations which grossly violate their obligations to the communities by whose sovereign will they exist. The most striking feature of the railway problem is that the corporations show themselves so blind to this fact, and refuse to provide the solution which would be gladly accepted from them if they had the sense to offer it. If the railway managers, as a body, would recognize their plain obligations to the public, and would treat the complaints which are made of them and to them in a friendly and business-like spirit, they would beyond question be left to manage their affairs without interference from the State. They are far more competent than any one else to deal with the troubles which have arisen. If they would only show a disposition to do so with a fair regard to the rights of the public, they would be not only allowed but invited to undertake the task.

Doubtless the effort would be a costly one. It requires a good many sacrifices of a kind to which it is not easy for human nature in railway managers, any more than in others, to consent. It requires, in the first place, that the profits of the roads shall be reduced to a fair compensation for the actual capital and services contributed to their building, maintenance, and operation. It requires, in the second place, that profits shall be sought from legitimate operations and not from speculation on the Exchanges. Both these requirements involve the additional one that railway officials shall act as the honorable agents of actual shareholders, and not abuse their trust for personal gain or power. These conditions are easy to state, and, given essential good faith, would not be impossible to fulfill. We confess that we have very small hope of enforcing them by Legislative or any Governmental action. But, if they be not voluntarily complied with, it is beyond question that the Governments, both State and National, will find themselves driven to take the case in hand, and the railways will find, perhaps when it is too late, that they will suffer far more and worse than they would have done if they had honestly and reasonably undertaken to meet the demands of the public themselves.

THE REAPPEARANCE OF HEWITT.

Mr. ABRAM S. HEWITT is one of those aggravating persons who insist on being alive long after they are dead and buried. There are very few persons in the world, perhaps none, who really believe in the genuineness of the Morey letter. But Mr. HEWITT, who once acted as godfather to this misshapen bantling, continues to insist that he believes in it. Having once said that he had compared the letter with specimens of Gen. GARFIELD'S handwriting which he had in his possession, and believed it to be genuine, he utterly refuses to abandon that position. In his defense, his party associates insist that Mr. HEWITT should not be abused on account of his beliefs and opinions. They say that it is unfair and illogical that a man should be assailed because he refuses to give up a fixed belief which seems to him founded on evidence. But it is not probable that Mr. HEWITT does believe that the so-called Morey letter was written by Gen. GARFIELD. That he says he does so believe proves nothing. He has changed his ground, and has contradicted himself too often in the course of this controversy to be entitled to great respect for his word. In his letter to the editor of the *Tribune*, he said, for example, that when he criticised the letter in his Chickering Hall speech, he addressed himself to the sentiments expressed therein, and not to its manual execution. And yet Mr. HEWITT'S own report of that speech shows that he did expressly and specifically address himself to a comparison of the handwriting of the Morey letter with that of Gen. GARFIELD'S own letters. Has Mr. HEWITT any cause for complaint if fair-minded men decline to accord to him that credit for veracity which he refuses to Gen. GARFIELD, when that gentleman expressly and categorically denies that he wrote the Morey letter?

But it is not because Mr. HEWITT refuses to believe Gen. GARFIELD'S word that candid men consider him dishonest in his persistence in his originally expressed opinion. It is incredible that a genuine letter, such as the Morey fabrication assumed to be, should have required, or obtained, the support in court of a gang of perjurers. If there ever was such a person as H. L. Morey, and Gen. GARFIELD wrote him a letter on the Chinese question, why did Democratic politicians in this City, in New England, and in Maryland, with one accord, bestir themselves in a wholesale subornation of perjury, in order to prove its genuineness? The alleged recipient of that letter was never produced, because, by a convenient fiction, he was declared to be dead. But no man who was willing to swear that he knew the mythical Morey, in his lifetime, was ever produced, save one who, being convicted of perjury by the evidence of his own family, broke down and confessed that he had been hired to swear falsely. If the wretched man from Maryland, with many aliases, is quoted as another who did swear to the existence of the alleged Morey, it need only be said that this poor creature confessed his perjury so soon after he had foresworn himself that it could hardly be said that he cut any figure in the case except to prove the existence of a conspiracy.

The Morey letter was, as has been said, picked up out of the gutter. It was spotted all over with evidences of fraud. No human being has been found answerable for its paternity, and every effort to fortify its alleged genuineness has not only broken down, but has revealed the fact that nearly every man relied upon to establish its authenticity is a self-confessed perjurer. With all this damning evidence of forgery and sworn falsehood on the one side, and Gen. GARFIELD'S denial and the extreme improbability of his writing such a "confidential" letter to an unknown stranger on the other, Mr. HEWITT professes, so far as heard from, his belief in the genuineness of the Morey letter. If he does not persist in this belief, his persistent rushing into print is a gross impertinence, a nuisance that should be abated. If Mr. HEWITT confesses that he was so blinded by partisan malice, so eager to gain a partisan advantage, that he made haste to give full credence to a letter received under the most suspicious circumstances, let him make his confession, retreat into some obscure hole, and forever after hold his peace.

But he continues to disquiet the public peace with his untimely appearance. He even complains that he is abused, while Gen. GARFIELD, who was to have been injured by the Morey letter, is chosen President. This, Mr. HEWITT thinks, is an unequal distribution of the gifts of Heaven. Nobody has ever accused Mr. HEWITT of having forged the Morey letter, and it is not for any such accusation that he now suffers in mind, estate, or reputation. It is because he gave the weight of his opinion and authority to establish the genuineness of the letter, reiterated that opinion when controversy arose, and, as a member of the Democratic National Committee, scattered the forgery in fac simile over the length and breadth of the land. That he did each of these things is established by irrefragable testimony. As for Mr. HEWITT'S impertinent complaint that he, not Gen. GARFIELD, is made "the victim of the forgery," we must assume that he made a slip of the pen when he thus characterized the Morey letter. And it may be added that the only efforts made to "hunt the rascal down" have been prosecuted by the friends of Gen. GARFIELD. The friends of Mr. HEWITT have been the friends of the forger.

THE FINANCES OF AUSTRIA.

The deficit of 34,000,000 florins—$17,000,000—in the Austrian budget for the coming year, which the Finance Minister has just reported to the Reichsrath, is in itself a mere bagatelle. To a nation spending $350,000,000 annually, a few millions more or less are of no consequence. The Finance Minister not improbably dwelt upon the encouraging fact that this deficit is less than half that of 1879, when the Bosnian occupation and other extraordinary State enterprises widened the gap between revenue and expenditure to $40,000,000. The people of Austria have become accustomed to this kind of financial management, and they accept the annual deficit as an inevitable feature of Treasury operations. With the single exception of the year 1873, Austria proper has not enjoyed a surplus for a long period of years. It is the same in the Transleithian division of the monarchy. Hungary has to provide every year for a deficit of from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000. In 1879 it was $19,400,000, and Count SZAPARY'S estimate for the coming year is $12,350,000, independently of $4,000,000 required for the sinking fund. Thus the deficits of the two divisions of the monarchy for 1881 amount to $29,350,000.

A deficit in any single year is not to be regarded as a national calamity, though it may discredit a Finance Minister, but a chronic excess of expenditure over revenue such as has existed in Austria-Hungary for a century or more means the steady growth of the national debt and an increasingly heavy burden of taxation. The debt of Austria-Hungary was $1,478,220,000 in 1865; in 1879 it had increased to $2,005,150,000. It increases at a rate much faster than the national debt of the United States diminishes. The annual expenditure of the monarchy has grown in the same time from $247,758,000 to $291,550,000. Of this latter sum, which was the expenditure for 1879, $58,074,000 was for military and naval purposes. This went for the support of a standing army of 270,000 men, and for a navy composed of 14 iron-clads and 37 other war vessels. This very year the Government has asked and obtained of the Delegations a credit of $6,220,000 for rebuilding and strengthening the fortifications in Galicia and the Tyrol, and of this sum $1,600,000 must be immediately forthcoming for the work which is to be undertaken during the coming year.

The political position of Austria-Hungary is a singular one. In Transleithia the Magyars, in numbers a minority, but the rulers of the country, must always wage an almost hopeless war against the Slavonic population, which threatens to crush out their political life and deprive them of the leadership by sheer weight of numbers. To prevent this they will tax themselves to death, and will undertake any public work which promises to hold in check the Slavs within and without the Kingdom. On the Adriatic and the Tyrolese frontier iron-clads must be provided and forts built to resist the pretensions of Italy. For such purposes the Delegations are always ready to vote away the public funds, and danger from without arouses something like a national spirit within, and welds together the fragments of this great Empire which have of themselves no natural cohesion. The tendency is for Austria to become German and for Hungary to be merged in the Balkan system of Slavonic States.

The maintenance of a united Empire is very costly, but in a Government by bureaucracy such as exists in Austria-Hungary the people have no choice. The subject exists for the Empire, and not the Empire for the subject. The people would be richer and every way better off if the Empire were broken in two in the middle, but so long as the imperial idea dominates in Vienna and Pesth the union will be kept up, no matter what the expense. But though the tax-payers may yield a loyal assent to the political policy of their rulers, they certainly have a right to demand better financiering. To reduce expenses is, of course, the first step toward restoring the equilibrium between income and outgo; but the second step should be to increase the revenue. In this department of Austrian finance the loosest ideas prevail. There is a State lottery, the State has a monopoly of the growth and manufacture of tobacco, it manages the telegraphs and many railway lines, it has a monopoly of the salt production, and works many of the mines. The direct taxes are onerous, and the imposts are unwisely placed upon articles of universal necessity. The whole scheme of taxation seems devised with a view to make it as burdensome as possible, yet the resulting revenue is always disappointingly small. With intelligent administration the resources of the Empire might be made to yield a revenue large enough to provide even for the present extravagant expenditure and show an annual surplus. Austria-Hungary is at present plainly on the road to either repudiation or bankruptcy. The debts of the two divisions of the monarchy, and of the monarchy itself, are increasing faster than the means of the people.

MARINE DIRT.

The self-multiplying power of dirt in our cities and houses was discussed in these columns some time ago. Further investigations have established the fact that dirt thrives better under the influence of sea air than in any other circumstances. The experiments made by Capt. Coffin, of the ship *Alex. G. Wilson*, of Boston, are among the most remarkable of recent scientific experiments, and they fully establish the fact that sea air exerts a wonderfully stimulating influence upon dirt.

Capt. Coffin, who had spent nearly forty years of his life at sea, and during that time had seen the decks cleared up every day, except when the condition of the weather forbade, had, of course, often wondered where all the dirt came from which the broom gathered and the sea subsequently received. All sailors have similarly wondered at the prevalence of dirt at sea, but not being addicted to scientific methods, they have never seriously studied the subject, but have quietly accepted it as one of the many mysteries of the deep. Capt. Coffin, however, was of a speculative turn of mind, and he was fond of prying into all mysteries. He often spoke of the subject of the daily accumulation of dirt on a vessel's decks to his wife's brother, who was a school-master at Newburyport, and was believed to be a very learned man, but he could never accept the school-master's assurance that marine dirt consists merely of particles of the ship or of its cargo, and that for every pound's weight of dirt that is thrown overboard, the ship is lighter by one pound, and must remain so until the end of her voyage. The Captain would shake his head at this sort of theory, and would say: "What you say is awful scientific, but what every sailor man knows is that tons of dirt is hove overboard every voyage, and the ship and cargo is all just where they was, barring a bit of spun yarn or a lot of beef bones." After many years of this unprofitable argument with the school-master, Capt. Coffin determined to institute a series of scientific experiments which would prove that he was right and his brother-in-law was wrong.

Nearly two years ago—or, to be exact, on the 29th of February, 1879—the *Alex. G. Wilson* sailed from Boston for San Francisco with a cargo of general merchandise. After the pilot had left the ship, Capt. Coffin called all hands aft, and ordered that every day, after sweeping the decks, the dirt should be collected in a barrel, weighed, and submitted to his inspection before it should be thrown overboard. The men could not account for this curious order, except on the theory that the "old man" had dropped a ten-cent piece on deck, and, with the keen financial instinct of a true New-Englander, was determined to find it again. Of course, the order was obeyed, and it was obeyed all the more willingly because the boys whose business it was to sweep the decks were constantly hoping to find and appropriate the imaginary ten cents.

The voyage lasted one hundred and thirty days, for, although the *Alex. G. Wilson* had a good leading wind down to 15° north, she was becalmed a week on the line, was nearly three weeks in the Straits of Magellan, and might have been a hundred and eighty days had she not got a slant from the south-west in about 17° south, which she held well up to the Gallipagos, when a succession of light breezes from south-south-east, (she being light at the time, and not drawing over sixteen feet,) which enabled her to carry all her weather stun'sails, brought her into San Francisco on the 8th of July. During the entire voyage she never lost a spar or a sail, and the only accident that happened to her was the loss of one bucket overboard through the carelessness of the boy. She came into port with the same running rigging with which she sailed, and as the hatches which covered the cargo were never once opened, it is certain that none of the cargo was lost.

Capt. Coffin weighed the deck-sweepings every day, and made a careful analysis of them before they were thrown overboard. He found that they contained 3 per cent. of disintegrated rope, one-half of 1 per cent. of nails, 5 per cent of straw, (from the pigs' bedding in the long-boat,) and a trace of tobacco. The remainder, amounting to 91¼ per cent. by weight of the whole, was pure dirt, not differing perceptibly from land dirt, except by the absence of the hair-pins and small pebbles which are found in the latter. It will hardly be credited that the entire weight of dirt thrown overboard from the night of the 29th of February to the night of the 7th of July was 4,864 pounds, filling no less than 43 barrels. In this amount were not included a sailor who died on the voyage and a pair of worn-out boots belonging to the mate. Capt. Coffin went before a notary at San Francisco and made an oath to the accuracy of his observations, a copy of which is now in possession of Mr. Samuel Brewster, of Newburyport, the brother-in-law already mentioned.

No such rapid growth of dirt has ever been observed on land. Of the facts observed by Capt. Coffin there can be no possible doubt. Forty-three barrels of dirt were spontaneously developed on his ship in a little more than four months, during which she had no communication with the shore or with any other vessel. This is nearly three times the ascertained rate of the growth of dirt on shore, and proves that the stimulating influence of sea air has a wonderful effect on dirt at sea.

There can be no question but that we as a people have grown decidedly sentimental in respect to crime. We appear to forget the crime in tender consideration of the criminal. Our compassion is, to an extent, withdrawn from the victim of the misdeed and given to the malefactor. And it is this mawkish, morbid sentiment which naturally incites men like BARNUM to deep indignation, and to the support of severe, sometimes extreme, punishment. Every benevolent, kind-spirited person instinctively shrinks from the idea of whipping any human creature as a penalty for transgression. Yet BARNUM has ardently espoused it, not because he is not, but because he is, benevolent and kindly. He claims to have seen, and, in all likelihood, he has seen, that whipping deters some men from worse deeds who are not deterred by imprisonment. There is a remarkable degree of concurrent testimony on this subject. Where men are soundly flogged for an offense, it is not apt to be repeated, whether in free or in despotic lands. The whipping-post as a punishment for such transgressions as petit larceny and the like is painful to contemplate. But there are crimes for which the lash, abhorrent as it may be to sensibility, would not seem too severe. Among these are rape, the wanton and brutal beating of wives by their husbands, and others of the most heinous sort. Even when such scoundrels are locked up they deserve to be flogged also; for imprisonment almost never works any reform, and the lash does, according to all accounts. Some of the most shocking crimes in this and other communities are continually repeated; and if whipping would prevent them, why should it not be tried? We owe something to innocent, outraged women as well as to their fiendish abusers. It must be admitted that there are scoundrels that cannot be reached by anything but the lash. Why, then, in the best interests of civilization, should it be always spared?

If we may judge from some descriptions which have recently been published, the progenitors of the domestic cat must have been very strange-looking animals. Prof. COPE has observed a very full geneological series of extinct cats dating from about the lower miocene age. A most curious feature of some of these ancient animals is the peculiar arrangement of the teeth. The jaws of the early carnivorous animals were longer and the teeth were more numerous than are those of the species of the present time. From this it is inferred that those animals only snapped with their jaws like the dogs, and did not hold on as do the cats. The bull-dogs, which have short jaws, are the only ones that hold on. In the course of development the jaws of the carnivores have grown shorter and stronger, while some of the molar teeth have disappeared. The long, projecting teeth of the domestic cat seem to be very inoffensive weapons when they are compared with the canine teeth of the so-called sabre-toothed cat, for in this animal the canine teeth were developed to such an extraordinary length that, if the animal should chance to open its mouth a little too wide, the teeth might become caught in the lower jaw, so that it would be impossible to close the mouth, and the animal would die of starvation. It is probably owing to the enormous development of these teeth, which thus became a disadvantage to the animal, that the canes became extinct, for the teeth finally grew so long as to be useless, except for tearing with the mouth closed. It is probable that the food of these animals consisted of the large sloths and glyptodons, with which they were contemporaneous, and that the teeth were developed to enable them to pierce and tear the tough coverings of such prey. The sabre-toothed cats were about the size of a lion, and they possessed powerful limbs.

Diphtheria has been for several weeks prevalent in the City, and continues to be, though it is not likely to become epidemic. Its late increase is attributed to the sudden and unseasonable cold, which usually develops it. The name comes from a Greek word, meaning film or pellicle that generally forms in the throat during the progress of the disease. It was first applied and the disorder was first described by BRETONNEAU, a noted French physician, who had been treating very virulent forms of sore throat, occurring epidemically, and, in the main, in children. Diphtheria is apt to be confounded with croup and malignant sore throat, from both of which it is distinct in its symptoms, as well as in the nature and position of the morbid changes on the mucous membrane. In croup there is, indeed, a peculiar membrane, but it is nearly always confined to the air passages and centres in the larynx. In diphtheria it commonly begins in the back of the throat, and often extends down the gullet. Croup is, besides, much more inflammatory than diphtheria. Malignant or ulcerated sore throat is still more unlike diphtheria, in which, in most cases, there is no ulceration, the mucous membrane being simply covered with a tissue, more or less thick, of false membrane. But both affections are marked by enlargement of the glands behind the ear and in the neck, generally in the region of the parts internally influenced. In diphtheria the throat trouble is frequently accompanied by a low, dangerous fever, with great and rapid loss of strength, still further diminished, of course, by the patient's inability to take food. In some cases, not few in fact, suffocation ensues, and tracheotomy—opening the windpipe—has been resorted to, with occasional success, as the last means to save life. After the acute symptoms and character have passed recovery may be retarded by paralytic signs of various sorts, or by extreme debility, attended with loss of appetite and exhaustion. Whether the disease is or is not contagious is still mooted. BRETONNEAU thought that it was, and many of our own physicians, after wide and varied experience, agree with him. Others of equal authority are of a contrary opinion; but these seem at present to be in the minority. It is usually admitted to be a specific disease, though divers causes have been assigned to it. Many consider it due to a parasitic fungus—*oidium albicans*—whose sporules and mycelium have been discovered on the mucous membrane of the mouth, the fauces, and the alimentary canal. Its irritation induces in the weakened membranes an increased secretion of epithelial scales and exuding corpuscles, which, with the fungus, constitute the membrane or pellicle. It is held by many physicians that the sporules may, and do, pass from one person to another, and that patients must be isolated for prudence and proper treatment. Diphtheria, largely ascribed to the foul air of sewers and seapools, prevails most in crowded and ill-kept quarters of cities. It has greatly increased in this country within a few years, and has often proved a scourge.

Kettledrums, as afternoon parties are inaptly called, promise to be as prevalent here this season as they have been for several years past. A number have already been given, the Winter seeming to begin in November on account of the unusual coldness of that month, and many more are to be given between this and the holidays. When kettledrums were first introduced into the Republic, in imitation of England, and of the still earlier army custom of British India, it was thought they would not get much of a foothold. They were, in the first place, a great innovation, and social habits are not easily changed. Secondly, they were at a time of day when most men in this busy land are occupied with their affairs, and the absence of men from society renders it one-sided, not to say dull and monotonous. Thirdly, afternoon companies are associated with daylight, (they are mostly by gas-light,) and women, as they are well aware, show, like stars, to most advantage after dark. Fourthly, the assemblies were at an inconvenient hour, too near dinner, so that, if refreshments were taken, the appetite was spoiled. There were other objections of a minor sort; but notwithstanding all of them, kettledrums continue to flourish, and have rather gained than lost ground. One cause of their wide acceptance is, no doubt, that they are far less trouble, not to mention less expense, than evening parties. Persons occupying a small house, and the majority of residences in this City are small, even in fashionable quarters, can have a kettledrum, when they cannot readily have a late evening party. The guests come and go during four or five hours, instead of coming visibly at the same time, and overcrowding the rooms between 9 and 11 P. M. Many men (few men after 35 care for society) favor kettledrums, because they do not feel obliged to accompany their sisters, sweethearts, or wives, having a good excuse to stay away during business hours. If they do go, they can drop in on their way up town from office or counting-room, in season to escort their ladies home. To encourage men to take part, the hours have been extended, and what were originally light refreshments, have expanded into amply provided tables, furnishing to those wanting it an excellent substitute for regular dinner. Thus the kettledrum has gained many masculine recruits and appears to be growing in countenance. The hours, which used generally to be from 3 to 6, have become from 4 to 8 P. M., and even later, the afternoon steadily slipping more and more into the evening. These occasions are less formal, perhaps less tedious, than the regular after-dinner companies. Women generally wear bonnets and street or visiting costumes, and men who pay attention to such things wear morning dress. A kettledrum is rather in the nature of a call than of a formal evening, and this is a gain. Nevertheless, it is, on the whole, much less pleasant, or more unpleasant, than an evening reception, and will be likely to disappear, after it has fairly had its day, or properly, its afternoon.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. McCULLOUGH AS LEAR.

Another of those large and sympathetic audiences that have witnessed Mr. John McCullough's tragic performances at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre gathered there last night to see his Lear. The effect of Mr. McCullough's acting in this character was surprisingly fine, and the impersonation may fitly be described as one of great strength and beauty. It revealed, furthermore, even in a more marked manner than either of his two previous performances, the very rapid and striking progress that he has made in his art. It is but a few years ago since Mr. McCullough performed in "King Lear" at one of our play-houses, and performed it in a fashion that was, to say the least, somewhat discouraging, for the result was confused and boisterous beyond endurance, the actor's voice and manner being then almost wholly out of harmony with Shakespeare's tremendous, but perfectly modeled, conception. The criticism which was written upon the Lear of those days must certainly be reversed now. Mr. McCullough's present performance is still far from really great—great, that is to say, in the spiritual and inspiring sense which genius alone can make evident to us; he does not embody the terrible and mournful majesty of that lonely figure—a figure that can only be justly compared to the antique Œdipus; nor does he, in the three or four transcendent scenes of the drama, conquer the obstacles that beset his strength and personate the character in its supreme height and breadth. But the impersonation is singularly impressive, even after all criticisms have been made. It has power of body and of voice, a noble bearing, a clear conception, and much beauty of execution; it is almost great at three or four points, it is always noble and earnest. The character of Lear is one to which Mr. McCullough is well suited, because it is simple in its purpose, and is unfolded with lucid directness. As a conception it is marked by breadth and power, not by subtlety. It demands, above all, in the performer a dignified style, a noble physique, a delicate perception, and an ability to portray with delicacy the gradual unfolding of character, true pathos, and a talent that is entirely sympathetic. Mr. McCullough has all this in some measure. There was a sturdy determination in his manner during the opening scene that harmonized perfectly with the character, and his bearing was bold and lofty; his acting in the scenes with the two daughters, Regan and Goneril, was marked by careful restraint, good taste, and sympathetic understanding; and throughout the third act—wherein the swift failing of Lear's mind is depicted amid the ravings of wind and lightning—his performance was truthful, pathetic, and skillful in the highest degree; the madness of Lear and the death scene were hardly less effectively acted. In general it is the feebleness and misfortune of the father rather than the outraged majesty of the King that Mr. McCullough pictures with most fidelity; so that the impersonation was less grand than pitiful, less inspiring than appealing. The curses were delivered with more rant than tragic vehemence—and it is not likely that Mr. McCullough will ever reach the plane of those wonderful bursts of human passion.

The supporting cast included Mr. Warde as Edgar, and Miss Forsyth as Cordelia, both of whom were excellent. "Richard III." will be played to-night.

THE PHILHARMONIC CLUB.

The second concert of this, the third, season of the Philharmonic Club was given at Chickering Hall last evening. The programme consisted of Beethoven's string quartet in F., op. 59, No. 1; Saint-Saen's quartet in B flat, op. 41, for piano, violin, viola, and 'cello, with Mr. Richard Hoffman at the piano, and four songs, which were rendered by Mrs. Jonas, mezzo soprano. It was not a particularly interesting concert, and was hardly equal to the average entertainments of this enterprising and artistic association. The Beethoven quartet was played with much taste, but lacked warmth in its interpretation. The first and second movements, indeed, seemed dull and tame, the apathy of the audience being apparently communicated to the performers. The quartet was not a felicitous selection for an audience in which trained musicians are necessarily in a decided minority. The Saint-Saen's quartet was well received and was exceedingly well rendered, Mr. Richard Hoffman being at his best, and playing with the refinement and taste for which he is distinguished. The singing of Mrs. Jonas was rather an effort in the right direction than an accomplished fact. The lady does not possess a voice of agreeable quality, nor is she by any means a finished artiste, but she sings with spirit, and evidently has a musical inspiration, which, under better training, would doubtless lead to higher results. Of the four songs she sung, Schumann's familiar "Widmung" and Mosart's "Vielchen" were particularly noticeable. The former was disappointing, and was not equal in its performance to the Mozart selection, which was exceptionally well delivered, and received deserved applause, the artiste being recalled to repeat it.

The concerts of the Philharmonic Club have always been of a high musical character, and the audiences they seek to command are from the class who enjoy genuine chamber music concerts interpreted by the most competent artists. In the endeavor to furnish this class of entertainment the members deserve all encouragement.

GENERAL MENTION.

The sale of seats for the last appearance of Mlle. Bernhardt, on Saturday evening, will begin this morning at the box office of Booth's Theatre. Mlle. Bernhardt will act, at this performance, Gilberte de Sartorys in "Frou Frou," Marguerite Gautier in "La Dame Aux Camélias," and Zannetta in a one-act comedy, by Coppée, called "En Passant."

"Aida" will be the opera to-night at the Academy of Music, with the same cast as last week, which includes Mlle. Valleria, Miss Cary, Signor Campanini, Signor Galassi, Signor Nov

A WEDDING IN HIGH LIFE

SENATOR WAGNER'S DAUGHTER MARRIED AT HOME

—POMP OF MODERN FOLLY EXHIBITED— —A LONG, MODERN RATHER THAN ANCIENT— —EPITHALAMIUM— —IN CHAUNT, RECITATIVE AND PRAYER— —THE PRESENTS, THE FEASTING, AND THE FUN— —PLE

Amongst the brilliant weddings which society affords Winter will mention as leading events that of Mr. Alfred Loyall Lamps to Miss Anna Wagner, which took place at the latter's house in Second avenue, on the last evening but one of the year. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Hall, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Hutchins, of Trinity Church. The groom was a young man whose career is familiar to business circles in the City, and the bride was the youngest daughter of a Senator now in the zenith of his fame. Miss Wagner's father is a business man of the old school, who has always held aloof from the vortex of fashion, and has never allowed his daughters to mix in the giddy whirl of society. Hence the wedding was a surprise to many people, and the fact that it was to be a grand affair was not known until a few days before the event. Then the cards were issued, and the fact became known that the Senator had determined to give his daughter a wedding which should be remembered for many years to come. Society was all agog with excitement, and the fashionable world was on the tiptoe of expectation. The Senator's house is a large one, and the ball-room is a spacious apartment, but it was found that the number of guests would be so large that the ball-room would be inadequate to accommodate them. Accordingly the parlors were thrown open, and the ball-room was used for dancing. The wedding was a very fashionable affair, and the presents were numerous and costly. The bride received a diamond necklace from her father, and the groom presented her with a pair of diamond bracelets. Among the other presents were a diamond tiara from Mrs. Wagner, a diamond brooch from Mrs. Lamps, a diamond necklace from Mrs. Alfred Lamps, a diamond bracelet from Mrs. Edward Lamps, a diamond brooch from Mrs. Frederick Lamps, a diamond bracelet from Mrs. Charles Lamps, a diamond brooch from Mrs. Henry Lamps, a diamond bracelet from Mrs. Arthur Lamps, a diamond brooch from Mrs. Wagner, a diamond bracelet from Mrs. Wagner

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 2.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:30 P. M.

STOCK BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Allentown, etc.		Western Pacific		C. C. & I. C.			
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SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lake Shore route recommended by Lloyd's Surety, U. S. Co., both the outward and homeward routes.
GERMANIC, Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1 P. M.
BRITANNIC, Saturday, Dec. 11, 1 P. M.
GEORGIC, Capt. Parker, Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Cleaveland, Saturday, Dec. 25, 9:30 A. M.
OCEANIC, Capt. Pearse, Saturday, Jan. 1, 1 P. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of Clarkson-st.
These steamers are intended for first-class passengers only, and are unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the motion is least perceptible, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80, $90, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, from the old country, $30; from New-York, $20.
The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 160 Walnut-st., Phila. J. H. CONYER, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier No. 36 N. R., foot of King-st.
ABYSSINIA.....TUESDAY, Dec. 7, 2:30 A. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, Dec. 21, 2:30 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Dec. 28, 2:30 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 3 A. M.
ABYSSINIA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 2:30 P. M.
The steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE—$75 (according to state-room), $80, $90, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $60; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lloyd's Certificates as to the character of the cargo stowed.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Dec. 4, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Dec. 9, 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Dec. 11, 4 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Dec. 25, 11 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Dec. 30, 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
Cabin $60, $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE $30. Prepaid, $30. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 81 and 83 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 108 South 4th-st.

RED STAR LINE.
BELGIAN ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
The splendid first-class full-powered Steamers
RHYNLAND.....Saturday, Dec. 4, 7 A. M.
SWITZERLAND.....Saturday, Dec. 18, 7 A. M.
Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking and Bath rooms amidships. Second Cabin accommodations unequaled.
State-rooms all on Main Deck.
No horses, cattle, sheep, or pigs carried.
First Cabin, $60 and $75. Second Cabin, $45.
Steerage to Antwerp, $20. Return, $37 50.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 19 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.—"LANE ROUTE."
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
SCYTHIA.....Wednesday, Dec. 1, 10 A. M.
BATAVIA.....Wednesday, 15th Dec. 2:30 P. M.
GALLIA.....Wednesday, 22d Dec. 10 A. M.
BOHEMIA.....Wednesday, 29th Dec. 10 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, $90, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight or passage apply at the Company's office.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Agents.

STATE LINE.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier (new) No. 41 North River, foot of Morton-st.
STATE OF FLORIDA.....Thursday, Dec. 9, 11 A. M.
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Dec. 16, 5 A. M.
First Cabin, $80 to $75, according to accommodation; second Cabin, $50; Steerage, including a deck passage outfit, $30; return tickets, $75. Steerage, outward, $30. For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents,
No. 53 Broadway, New-York.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
ODER.....Sat. Dec. 4 | KOELN.....Sat. Dec. 18
MAIN.....Sat. Dec. 11 | RHEIN.....Sat. Dec. 25
First Cabin.....$80
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. Steamers sail from pier between 2d and 3d sts., Hoboken, N. J.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
PHILLIS DE MARSELLUS, Cashier.
FERDINAND FOUCHER, Agent.
PERRIRE, PHILADELPHIA.....Wednesday, Dec. 8, 10 A. M.
CALDERA, HERVILLE.....Wednesday, Dec. 15, 2 P. M.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais, of Paris, in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEHAIN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Bolivia.....Dec. 1 | A. M | Devonia.....Dec. 15 | A. M.
Circassia.....Dec. 11 | 1 P. M. | Anchoria.....Dec. 25 | 11 A. M.
These steamers are intended for cattle, sheep, or pigs.
Cabins, $60 and $70; Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Victoria.....Dec. 4, 7 A. M. | Assaria.....Dec. 25, 11 A. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg-American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
CIMBRIA.....Dec. 4 | LESSING.....Dec. 16
HERDER.....Dec. 9 | SILESIA.....Dec. 23
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30. Round trip at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg or Bremen, $60.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & CO.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

MONARCH LINE. NEW-YORK AND LONDON.
Splendid new iron screw steamers, each 4,700 tons burden, leave docks adjoining Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:
PERSIAN MONARCH.....Dec. 11
ASSYRIAN MONARCH.....Dec. 18
Saloon passage, $80 and upward, according to position of state-room; superior accommodations for $75. No steerage passengers taken on eastward voyage. Prepaid steerage tickets issued for passage from London to New-York at lowest rates.
For freight and passage apply to
PATTON, VICKERS & CO., Agents, 6 Bowling Green.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Watson's Stores, Brooklyn.
F. CALAND.....Wednesday, Dec. 8
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, Dec. 15
1st Cabin, $60-$70; 2d Cabin, $40; Steerage, $26.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
C. DE ROY & CO., 77 Church-st.
37 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE—PIER 30 NORTH RIVER.
FOR LONDON, (Victoria Docks:)
Holland S. Dec. 4 | A. M. | France Dec. 11, 12:30 P. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL:
Spain.....Wed., Dec. 8, 11 A. M. | Erin.....Wed., Dec. 15, 2 P. M.
Cabin, $50 to $70, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets, $28. For freight or passage apply to
F. W. J. HURST, Manager, 69 and 73 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st. North River.
For the Isthmus of Panama:
Steam-ship CITY OF PUEBLA, Saturday, Dec. 11, noon
Connecting here for Central and South American ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Dec. 25, 2 P. M.
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Sat., Dec. 18, 9 P. M.
or on arrival of London mails at San Francisco.
For Yokohama (Japan), Hong-Kong, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, AND MEXICO.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply to Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.
R. H. SIULLAY, Superintendent.

N. Y., HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Wednesday from Pier 43, N. R.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND FOR VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.
Sailing at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA, TABASCO.....Thursday, Dec. 9
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Thursday, Dec. 16
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA.....Thursday, Dec. 23
*These steamers are furnished with Hudson swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and all meals served as in first-class hotels.
S. S. City of Merida will leave N. Orleans Dec. 16 and 14th of each month for Vera Cruz via Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, 21 and 23 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.
From Pier No. 45 North River, (new No. 34,) foot of Spring-st.
At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. FLEETWOOD.....Sat., Dec. 4
GATE CITY, Capt. DAGGETT.....Wednesday, Dec. 8
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad.
H. YONGE, JR., Agent. GEO. YONGE, Agent.
Union Office. Ocean S. S. Co., Pier 35 N. R.
317 Broadway. 315 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS, Gen'l Agt. S., F. & W. R. R.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
S. S. CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY, Dec. 4
S. S. GEORGE W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, & SOUTH-WEST.
For freight and passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or H. YONGE, Jr., Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Significant accommodations for cabin passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA.....Thursday, Dec. 9
S. S. NEWPORT (new).....Thursday, Dec. 16
S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, Dec. 23
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These fine-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 8 North River, as follows:
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Pecon, Wednesday, Dec. 1
(Accommodations unsurpassed. No 2d cabin passengers.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

HELP WANTED.

UNE DAME DESIRE TROUVER UNE bonne Française pour soigner un enfant de 13 mois et coudre. S'adresser au Journal de No. 9 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WHO WRITES A good hand, to make himself generally useful in a printing-house. Address, giving reference and salary expected, P. I. & CO., 26 Nassau-st., Room 2.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY GOOD COOK; MUST be a good baker. Apply at No. 7 Bond-st.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

HAUT NOVELTIES IN
LADIES' SILK HOSIERY,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Needle-Worked Embroidered Hose. Plain and Embroidered Scandal Lace, French and English New Light Colors for Evening Costumes, Dark Colors for Street Wear.
ALSO,
GENTLEMEN'S SILK HALF HOSE.
Embroidered Fronts and Clocks in Solid Colors.

BROADWAY & 19TH-ST.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

HAVE OPENED AN EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION OF
REAL INDIA SHAWLS
THE RICHEST QUALITIES AND MOST SUPERB COLORINGS EVER IMPORTED,
FROM $500 TO $2,500 EACH.
ALSO,
VALLEY CASHMERES
FROM $150 TO $500.
AN EARLY INSPECTION IS INVITED, AS DUPLICATES WILL NOT BE OFFERED.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH & 10TH STS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,238 Broadway, southeast corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman from East; understands all kinds ladies' and children's waist work on Wheeler's machine; City reference. Address E. R. R. Box No. 267 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class chamber-maid and laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 443 West 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young American girl, or minding children and sewing; in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 610 6th-av., second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class chamber-maid and plain seamstress and wait on a lady; good City reference. Call at No. 1,145 Broadway, fair store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FRENCH CHAMBER-maid in a private family; excellent hand sewer; best City reference. Address H. F., 104 East 59th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamber-work and assist with washing and ironing. Call at No. 348 East 55th-st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A smart young girl; well recommended by her employer. Call at No. 153 West 23d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl; is willing to assist in light housework; best City reference. Address H. F., 104 East 59th-st., near 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL (LATELY landed) to take care of a baby and do up-stairs work. Call at No. 50 West 126th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY a Protestant woman by the day, week or month; terms on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; reference. Call at No. 224 West 31st-st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY respectable Protestant girl as waitress and chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and nurse; good City reference. Call at No. 149 West 33d-st., 3d bell.

WAITRESS.—FIRST CLASS; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of salads; capable of taking full charge of silver; first class City references. Call at No. 1,206 3d-av., between 74th and 75th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; THOROUGH-chamber work; five years' reference from last place; no cards answered. Call at No. 329 East 55th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS WAITress; or would do chamber-work and sewing; private family; City reference. Call at 157 West 33d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress; has best City reference. Call at No. 131 West 30th-st., Room No. 12.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; has the best City reference. Call at No. 146 East 33d-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; understands gentlemen's or families' washing at her home; best City reference. Call or address L. R., No. 361 East 87th-st.

WASHING.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WASHING and ironing, or any kind of cleaning, by the day; good City reference. Address Laundress, Box No. 326 *Times Uptown Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS BUTLER; good references. Address J. A. Butler, Box 1,299 and 1,300 Broadway, Continental Market.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RELIABLE man; can take full charge; thoroughly understands his business in all its details; can refer to the highest references from last and former employers. Address J. R., Box No. 262 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE wishes to find a situation for his coachman; can give him the best recommendation. Inquire, for two days, of C. F. Moulton, No. 8 Staple-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class colored man, married; understands steam furnaces; good reference. Address, for two days, Cromwell, Box 261 West 47th-st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, 27; thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 327 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—IN CITY OR COUNTry, or I am willing and able to do general work on a place, attend furnace, milk, &c. Address M. R., Advertisement Office, No. 844 3d-av.; first-class references.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN; understands thoroughly the care of horses and carriages; first-class references. Call or address A. M., No. 32 West 43d-st., present employer's.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SINGLE COLORED MAN as coachman, groom, or stableman; good references. Address Henry Johnson, Nos. 62 and 64 Greene-st.

COOK OR USEFUL MAN.—BY A COLORED man as plain cook in a boarding-house or private family; can make soups, &c. Address Cook, at Mrs. Gardner's, No. 162 West 23d-st.

DAILY NURSE.—I WOULD LIKE A FEW MORE patients to visit at their homes; hand-rubbing a specialty; terms very moderate; baths given and any other treatment given under direction of patients' physician; most satisfactory references given as to character and skill. Address, for three days, E. R. H., Box No. 183 *Times Office*.

FURNACE-MAN.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT of single man to attend furnaces and sidewalk; understands running elevators; would make himself useful in and out of house; first-class City reference. Call or address J. E., No. 108 Columbia-st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE GERMAN; FIRST-class; understands his business in all its branches; best of reference given. Address J. D., at the florist's, No. 1,197 Broadway.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN, LATELY LANDED, as groom or coachman's helper, or useful and plodding at any employment. Call or address, for two days, J. C. C., No. 329 East 36th-st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, with five years' unexceptionable City reference; would make himself generally useful or attend furniture; sleep home, if required. Call or address F. S., No. 50 Columbia-st.

USEFUL MAN.—WORK BY THE DAY, TO clean furniture, oil and wax floors, repair china, or any work about the house. Address Cleaner, No. 219 West 51st-st.

VALET TO A GENTLEMAN OR WAITER in a family; a Protestant Englishman; has the best of reference. Address E. B., Box No. 329 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best City references. Address J. R., No. 241 West 37th-st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN; THOROUGHLY has first-class City reference. Address WAITER, Box No. 319 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

SAUCES, &C.

THE GREAT SAUCE
OF THE WORLD.
Lea & Perrins'
Signature is on every bottle of GENUINE
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

EXTRACT of a LETTER, from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."
Sold and used throughout the world.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES,
NEW-YORK.

SOUPS,
GRAVIES,
FISH,
HOT & COLD MEATS,
GAME, &c.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1880.
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee of Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, will, on and after Dec. 1, 1880, pay in full the coupons that matured Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, 1880, on the consolidated first mortgage bonds of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.
Coupons must be left for examination.
EDWARD KING, President.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1880.
THE STANDARD CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY to-day declared its regular monthly dividend of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS PER SHARE, and an EXTRA DIVIDEND OF SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS PER SHARE, both payable on the 15th inst., at the Nevada Bank, No. 62 Wall-st. The transfer books close on the 8th inst.
M. R. COOK, Vice-President.

MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1880.
COUPONS DUE DEC. 1 ON THE BONDS of above company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of SAMUEL S. SANDS & CO., No. 52 Cedar-st.
GORDON NORRIE, Assistant Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1880.
THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1880, ON the bonds of the people's gas-light and coke company of Chicago will be paid on and after that date by the undersigned.
C. K. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF EMERY & BERLIN, No. 56 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1880.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of
EMERY, BERLIN & CO.
for the transaction of a commission business in Stocks and Bonds dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange.
HENRY C. EMERY,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
ISAAC BERLIN.

MR. E. W. VANDERHOOF HAS CHARGE OF the Grain, Provisions, and Cotton Departments of our business. Orders executed in Chicago through Messrs. JOHN C. ROCK & CO. and on the Cotton and Produce Exchanges in this city.
SCRANTON & WILLARD, No. 79 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1880.

OFFICE OF JAMES STRATHERN & CO.,
No. 45 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1880.
THE FIRM OF JAMES STRATHERN & CO. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of November ultimo. The undersigned will transact the stock exchange business heretofore done by the late firm.
JAMES STRATHERN.

FINANCIAL.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st.,
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 in U. S. BONDS.
Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates. It is a legal depository for money paid into court. Is authorized to act as EXECUTOR, Administrator, Guardian, or in any other position of trust. Also as Registrar of Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds, and as Trustee for Railroad Mortgages.
HENRY F. SPAULDING, President.
HENRY B. SHERMAN, } Vice-Presidents.
HENRY E. OGDEN, }
G. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

SAM'L D. BABCOCK,	GEORGE W. LANE,
JONATHAN THORNE,	JACOB D. VERMILYE,
WILLIAM FISHER,	O. G. HASCUILCOCK, Mil.
JOSIAH O. LOW,	LER,
CHAS. G. LANDON,	ROSWELL SKEEL,
EDMUND W. CORLIES,	A. A. LOW,
GEORGE A. COSSITT,	ALEX. E. BYO,
WM. H. APPLETON,	CHAS. S. BRACKLYN,
GUSTAV SCHWAB,	WM. H. WEBB,
DAVID DOWS,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
MARTIN BATES,	BENJ. P. EYRE,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	HENRY F. SPAULDING,
JAMES T. WALLACE,	DAVID WOLFE BISHOP,
ERNST R. SHERMAN,	CORNELIUS V. B. LINES.

MUSGRAVE & CO.,
Bankers,
NO. 20 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.
MEMBERS OF EXCHANGE OF LONDON
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.....LONDON
Buy and sell all American securities upon the London Stock Exchange, on the most favorable terms.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.
In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

141	11	660	49	778	63	9004	9497
2111	1292	665	1469	1019	805	1020	1089
3113	1293	666	2	1417	1300	342	1009
373	2495	138	307	600	1307	713	1293
1113	1294	1139	377	703	1308	1	1
515	1295	320	1709	705	4202	5012	1455
1765	2498	1047	805	2403	1309	1295	310
1766	2499	1048	806	1781	1310	1296	311
1767	530	805	124	1781	1782	182	92
1575	507	1292	1469	1424	2305	2306	2307

were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon as provided in said bonds, at the office of the London and San Francisco Bank, Limited, No. 22 Threadneedle-street, London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the first day of April, 1881.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1880.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, } Trustees.
ELISHA ATKINS, }
EGBERT P. LAHEER,
of Drexel, Morgan & Co.
Attest:
DAVID W. FRIES,
(L. S.) Notary Public, (74,)
New-York County.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1880.
BELOIT AND MADISON RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Notice is hereby given that Geo. A. Robbins, surviving Trustee under the mortgage of the Beloit and Madison Railroad Company, has determined by lot 67 of said bonds to be called in to complete the payments due for the sinking fund; said bonds are hereby called in and will be paid at the office of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on the 31st of December, 1880, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest. The numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows: Nos. 5, 7, 42, 43, 47, 57, 60, 72, 77, 79, 82, 83, 96, 104, 108, 109, 122, 124, 125, 126, 130, 131, 140, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 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913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183,

CLINTON BOLD AND FIRM

HE DECLINES IN COURT TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.

HE PREFERS TO STAND RATHER THAN TO SIT—BORN IN ENGLAND AND BY NAME CLINTON—LITTLE ELSE GOT OUT OF HIM—NEW STORIES ABOUT HIS CAREER.

Despite the efforts of the detectives to fathom the mystery surrounding the antecedents of the young Englishman known as Charles Pelham Clinton, whose adventures have already been noticed in THE TIMES, they have not yet succeeded in the undertaking, and are as ignorant as to who he really is and where he came from as the day they took him into custody. They have been completely foiled by the obstinacy of the prisoner, who has persistently refused to tell them where he lived in this City or to enlighten them as to his antecedents and family connections. He tells the detectives that he has no friends in this City to whom he can apply for assistance, and that there is nobody here with whom he wishes to communicate. Since his incarceration at Police Head-quarters no friends have called to see him, nor has anybody appeared to interest themselves in his behalf, and he seems to be entirely friendless. The evidence is accumulating that he is an adventurer of no mean order, and the number of persons whom he is alleged to have victimized is a testimony to the skill with which he has conducted his operations in various parts of the United States. He does not care to talk about himself, and on several occasions has refused to converse with reporters. Yesterday, however, in conversation with a reporter he said his arrest was all a mistake, and that the detectives had taken hold of the wrong man. His name was Charles Pelham Clinton; he never went by any other name, and he had never represented himself as a son of the Earl of Devon. In conversation he showed a familiarity with the British nobility, and mentioned a number of eminent persons with whom he claimed acquaintance. He did not pretend to be connected with the family of the Duke of Newcastle, the head of the Clinton family in England, but he knew all about them, and said he had met them socially. He declined, however, to say anything about his own family connections, or who his friends in England were, or where they lived. His shows that he has received an excellent education, and claims to be a public school, but not a university, man. His manner and appearance are those of a gentleman, and there is no doubt that he has mixed in good society in England, and is as thoroughly informed in relation to the pedigrees and connections of the aristocratic families in the British Kingdom as though he had made a careful and exhaustive study of "Burke's Peerage." While at Police Head-quarters yesterday a Mr. Mole, an English gentleman who is interested in a large dairy concern in England, and who at present is traveling in this country, called on Superintendent Walling, and informed him that the description given in the newspapers of the prisoner reminded him of a young man whom he had met about a year ago at Nice and Florence, where he was known as Beresford, and had swindled him out of $10. Mr. Mole was permitted to see the prisoner, and at once identified him. Clinton coolly denied all knowledge of Mr. Mole, and asserted in the most positive terms, and with great emphasis, that he had never seen him before. Another gentleman, whose name is at present withheld, also identified him as the man who made a great dash at the Tiff. House in Buffalo last September.

Clinton was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon for arraignment. He was in charge of Detectives Dusenbury and Radford, and appeared cool and self-possessed, saying he was confident of proving his innocence. A gentleman of this City, who appeared to take a great interest in the case were Dr. J. B. White, of the Health Department; Mr. Berkeley Mastyn, an English gentleman who is at present living here, and Mr. Frederick Stokes, chief clerk in Lord Kelvin's office. The latter gentleman was present out of curiosity, and being thoroughly acquainted with the family of the Earl of Devon, naturally wished to see the person who had represented himself to be the Earl's son. Mr. Stokes said that he was a resident of Newton-Abbott, in Devonshire, and had known the present Earl of Devon for over 30 years, and had received a number of letters from him. Mr. Stokes said the Earl of Devon had three or four sons. The eldest was named Reginald, and bore the title of Lord Courtenay. In his youth he was rather fast in his habits and very extravagant. He is now a member of Parliament for the city of Exeter. The Earl of Devon's family seat was at Powderham, near the city of Exeter, and he also owned property in the neighborhood of Newton-Abbot, Torquay, and Kingston. The brother of the Earl is the Rev. Charles Courtenay, Rector of the parish of Bovey-Tracey, in Devonshire. Mr. Stokes had a conversation with Clinton in the court-room, and cross-examined him pretty thoroughly in relation to his acquaintance with the family of the Earl of Devon. He denied that he had ever represented himself as the son of the Earl, but said he was socially intimate with several members of the family. He answered questions promptly, and displayed a thorough knowledge of the family of the Earl and the county families living in the neighborhood. In course of conversation with Mr. Stokes, he mentioned the Hon. Mark Rolle, Sir Samuel Rakewitch, Sir L. Newham, and Sir Lawrence Polk, all gentlemen known to Mr. Stokes to reside in the neighborhood. After the interview, Mr. Stokes said that Clinton bore a marked resemblance to the members of the Courtenay family, except that the Earl of Devon was dark while Clinton was of blonde complexion, but in stature, build, and features he had the family characteristics. He expressed the opinion that, if Clinton was a member of the family, he might be a younger grandson of Lord Courtenay, who in his youth was known throughout the country as a gallant. Clinton showed so much acquaintance with the family that, when asked, he without hesitation named John Drew as the present Earl's agent, and Stokes himself as the man who had that position.

Dr. J. B. White recognized Clinton in court as a man who in 1875 created a great sensation in Portland, Me., as Lieut. A. Conyngham Dennison, of the Royal Navy. He was a guest of the Falmouth Hotel in that city, and lived in the most luxurious style, with an English valet. He claimed at that time to be connected with a British nobleman's family, and was received and entertained in the most hospitable manner by the best families in Portland, which each one of his countrymen who visited that city does. He was dined and wined in the most lavish manner, and went to picnics and boating excursions with the fashionable young ladies. He was the lion of the town for several weeks, and after borrowing various sums of money from his hospitable entertainers, suddenly disappeared, leaving behind him the usual collection of unpaid bills and mourning creditors, chief among whom was the proprietor of the hotel. The belles of the town now regret their adventures with the bogus Lieutenant. Some of them who went so far as to have their pictures made in company with him have since had the tell-tale negatives destroyed. Dr. White said he was introduced to Clinton while he was spending his Summer vacation at Portland, and met him several times in society there, but he always believed him to be a fraud, and so told a number of his friends; but they thought he was mistaken, being completely deceived by his manners and gentlemanly behavior. Dr. White also said that Clinton deceived the good people of Boston, where, as Sir Hugh Courtenay, a younger son of the Earl of Devon, he was entertained by some of the best families. He was also known as Sir Hugh Courtenay in Washington and Savannah. In Washington his career was necessarily short, as the attaché of the British Legation soon discovered his character and denounced him; but in Savannah he was received with open arms by the hospitable Georgians and made many of the latter feel, when they had ever met Dr. White, or that he had ever passed in Portland as Lieut. Dennison.

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Justice Smith called the prisoner to the bar and informed him that he desired to ask him some questions, which he could answer or decline to answer, as he saw fit, and that his answers could not be used as evidence against him. The prisoner merely bowed in acknowledgment of this statement, and the following colloquy then ensued:

"What is your full name?" asked the Judge.

"Charles Clinton." "Have you a middle name?" "Yes, Sir; Pelham." "Where were you born?" "In England." "Where in England?" "I decline to answer." "Have you ever stated to any person that you were an officer of the Royal Navy?" "I might have done so." "Is it true or false?" "I decline to say." "Have you ever held any rank or office in the Army?" "I decline to say." "Have you ever passed or been known as Dr. Montague Burton?" "Not that I am aware of. I don't know." "Never passed as Sir Hugh Courtenay?" "No, Sir." "Do you see any one in this room that you ever saw in Portland, Me.?" (Dr. White was sitting beside the magistrate and in full view of the prisoner.) "No, Sir." "Is that your handwriting?" (showing an imperial photograph with a name written on the back.) (Examining the writing attentively.) "No, Sir; that is not my writing." "Is that your portrait?" (showing the face of the picture.) (Hesitatingly.) "I suppose so—yes, it is." "Is that verse not in your handwriting?" "No, Sir; it is not." "You're remanded. I propose to protect society against such adventurers as you." The prisoner requested permission to ask Mr. Speyers whether he had not given him the money voluntarily, and then Justice Smith explained to him that he was not held on that charge, but on the charge of forgery made by the London Bank of Utah. The prisoner was then taken back to Police Head-quarters. The picture shown to the prisoner by the Judge was a portrait of himself in the undress uniform of the Rifle Brigade of the British Army, and is an exact counterpart of that sent to this country by the Scotland Yard authorities. On the back are written the following lines, which are said to be a favorite sort of motto with the accused:

"The Bible is my engineer;
It points the road to Heaven;
If you repent and turn from sin
The train will stop and take you in."

The lines are signed "A. Conyngham Dennison." The magistrate declined to state whence he had obtained this picture. In regard to the charge of forgery made by the officers of the London Bank of Utah, Clinton said yesterday that there was nothing in it, and that he was ready to meet it at any time. He admitted that he had visited Salt Lake City, and had been received in a royal manner by the Governor of the Territory and the best people in the city. Mr. Berkeley Mastyn is said to have been swindled by Clinton while he was in this City last Winter, but declined to make any charge against him or to say anything about it.

THE LESLIE WILL UPHELD.

SURROGATE CALVIN ADMITS IT TO PROBATE —EXECUTED IN SOUND MIND.

Surrogate Calvin decided yesterday to admit the will of the late Frank Leslie to probate. His review of the mass of testimony submitted by both sides, and his expressions of opinion regarding it, cover 118 pages of legal cap. The disputed will bears the date of Dec. 27, 1879, when it was witnessed by Edward N. Dickerson and George H. Evans. Mr. Leslie bequeathed to his wife, Miriam Florence Leslie, all his real and personal property, including the trade-mark or name under which he had published periodicals, and all his interest in the publications established by him. Previous to the making of the will, while under temporary financial embarrassment, he made an assignment of his publications to Isaac W. England for the benefit of his creditors, with whom he entered into an agreement whereby the property was to be held by Trustees, and revert to him after three years from Jan. 1, 1878, or prior to the expiration of that period, if the profits of the business in the meantime were sufficient to pay the debts. It was his expressed desire that his wife should perform his part of the agreement, after which she was to continue the publishing business under the name of Frank Leslie. The decedent had two sons by a former wife—Alfred Leslie and Frank Leslie. The latter's real name, according to the allegations of the father and the proponent—Mrs. Miriam Florence Leslie—was Henry Leslie. The two sons and an infant daughter—Loretta Leslie—were also represented by Sarah C. Powers, her general guardian, filed objections to the probate of the will, claiming that their father died intestate; that the document offered was not his will; that he was not of sound and disposing mind; that his signature was procured by fraud or undue influence exercised by Mrs. Leslie, and that the subscribing witnesses were not present at the signing of the will.

Subjoined is the substance of the Surrogate's opinions touching the most important questions involved in the case: The assertion that Mr. Leslie was unduly influenced by his wife was not sustained by the evidence as a whole. The testimony of the contestants seems to be based on the unwarrantable assumption that Mr. Leslie was the "weaker vessel," and therefore a victim to his wife's superior powers. The uncontradicted testimony in the case afforded by the circumstances attending the preparation and execution of the will in Mrs. Leslie's absence; the terms thereof, together with the circumstances which accompanied the instructions, the preparation of the instrument propounded; and its concurrence with his oft-repeated expression of his testamentary purpose, and, above all, the well-attested fact that Mrs. Leslie, even during Mr. Leslie's last illness, strove to procure interviews for the contestants with their father, and to ameliorate his stubborn dissatisfaction with them on account of their unjust and unfilial treatment of him and his wife, and the general fact that Mr. Leslie was an independent, self-asserting business man of large and varied experience, who absolutely refused all overtures to bring about a reconciliation between him and the contestants—all concur in establishing the fact to the Surrogate's satisfaction that the instrument was executed by Mr. Leslie when he was free from unlawful influence or restraint. The only question still left for consideration and determination is whether, when the will was executed by Mr. Leslie, he was of sound and disposing mind and memory or of unsound mind generally, or whether he entertained an insane delusion as to the conduct of his sons, or as to the obligation he was under to his wife. The contestants alleged that Mr. Leslie during late years would change his plans in relation to important matters with levity and instability, and afterward deny that he had changed them; that after having received a severe injury he evinced a morbid fear of death; grew pale, and features he had the family characteristics. He expressed the opinion that, if Clinton was a member of the family, he might be a younger grandson of Lord Courtenay, who in his youth was known throughout the country as a gallant. Clinton showed so much acquaintance with the family that, when asked, he without hesitation named John Drew as the present Earl's agent, and Stokes himself as the man who had that position.

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If you repent and turn from sin
The train will stop and take you in."

The lines are signed "A. Conyngham Dennison." The magistrate declined to state whence he had obtained this picture. In regard to the charge of forgery made by the officers of the London Bank of Utah, Clinton said yesterday that there was nothing in it, and that he was ready to meet it at any time. He admitted that he had visited Salt Lake City, and had been received in a royal manner by the Governor of the Territory and the best people in the city. Mr. Berkeley Mastyn is said to have been swindled by Clinton while he was in this City last Winter, but declined to make any charge against him or to say anything about it.

THE LESLIE WILL UPHELD.

SURROGATE CALVIN ADMITS IT TO PROBATE —EXECUTED IN SOUND MIND.

Surrogate Calvin decided yesterday to admit the will of the late Frank Leslie to probate. His review of the mass of testimony submitted by both sides, and his expressions of opinion regarding it, cover 118 pages of legal cap. The disputed will bears the date of Dec. 27, 1879, when it was witnessed by Edward N. Dickerson and George H. Evans. Mr. Leslie bequeathed to his wife, Miriam Florence Leslie, all his real and personal property, including the trade-mark or name under which he had published periodicals, and all his interest in the publications established by him. Previous to the making of the will, while under temporary financial embarrassment, he made an assignment of his publications to Isaac W. England for the benefit of his creditors, with whom he entered into an agreement whereby the property was to be held by Trustees, and revert to him after three years from Jan. 1, 1878, or prior to the expiration of that period, if the profits of the business in the meantime were sufficient to pay the debts. It was his expressed desire that his wife should perform his part of the agreement, after which she was to continue the publishing business under the name of Frank Leslie. The decedent had two sons by a former wife—Alfred Leslie and Frank Leslie. The latter's real name, according to the allegations of the father and the proponent—Mrs. Miriam Florence Leslie—was Henry Leslie. The two sons and an infant daughter—Loretta Leslie—were also represented by Sarah C. Powers, her general guardian, filed objections to the probate of the will, claiming that their father died intestate; that the document offered was not his will; that he was not of sound and disposing mind; that his signature was procured by fraud or undue influence exercised by Mrs. Leslie, and that the subscribing witnesses were not present at the signing of the will.

Subjoined is the substance of the Surrogate's opinions touching the most important questions involved in the case: The assertion that Mr. Leslie was unduly influenced by his wife was not sustained by the evidence as a whole. The testimony of the contestants seems to be based on the unwarrantable assumption that Mr. Leslie was the "weaker vessel," and therefore a victim to his wife's superior powers. The uncontradicted testimony in the case afforded by the circumstances attending the preparation and execution of the will in Mrs. Leslie's absence; the terms thereof, together with the circumstances which accompanied the instructions, the preparation of the instrument propounded; and its concurrence with his oft-repeated expression of his testamentary purpose, and, above all, the well-attested fact that Mrs. Leslie, even during Mr. Leslie's last illness, strove to procure interviews for the contestants with their father, and to ameliorate his stubborn dissatisfaction with them on account of their unjust and unfilial treatment of him and his wife, and the general fact that Mr. Leslie was an independent, self-asserting business man of large and varied experience, who absolutely refused all overtures to bring about a reconciliation between him and the contestants—all concur in establishing the fact to the Surrogate's satisfaction that the instrument was executed by Mr. Leslie when he was free from unlawful influence or restraint. The only question still left for consideration and determination is whether, when the will was executed by Mr. Leslie, he was of sound and disposing mind and memory or of unsound mind generally, or whether he entertained an insane delusion as to the conduct of his sons, or as to the obligation he was under to his wife. The contestants alleged that Mr. Leslie during late years would change his plans in relation to important matters with levity and instability, and afterward deny that he had changed them; that after having received a severe injury he evinced a morbid fear of death; grew pale, and looked terrified. The medical testimony introduced was to the effect that these alleged acts were indications of impaired mind, but there were so many qualifications as to how these manifestations might exist and not prove that the mind so impaired as to be incapable of testamentary ability that it must be concluded that the experts made out a very weak case of general mental unsoundness in the absence of any contradictory testimony.

Mr. Dickerson, who was very intimately acquainted with Mr. Leslie, and who drew the present will, as well as a former similar will, and who very often conversed with Mr. Leslie upon the subject of his business litigations, family relations, and motives for making his will as he did, saw nothing in Mr. Leslie indicating any impairment or derangement of his mental faculties, but observed a remarkable calmness on his part when informed that he must die. The testimony of Drs. Thomas and Sims, both eminent in their profession, who had an intimate acquaintance with Mr. Leslie throughout the period of his last illness, was that they saw nothing of an irrational character in his conduct. Dr. Deems testified to Mr. Leslie's intelligence, coherence, and rationality, and to his own failure to observe anything peculiar or abnormal in him, though his intercourse with him was intimate and his opportunities of knowledge were abundant. Messrs. Foster and Shea, associates of Mr. Leslie, testified that they observed no change in his mental manifestations up to his last illness, nor in his apt counsel, clear intelligence, coherence of thought, and wise advice given to his wife. The abundant evidence of soundness of mind is sufficient to overcome any amount of expert testimony based upon merely hypothetical questions, which are so apt to present an exaggerated picture of a person's mental manifestations. Expert testimony in doubtful cases, if intelligent and unbiased, may be very valuable, but it would be unsafe, save in some exceptional cases, to permit such testimony to override that given by intelligent daily observers of the conversations and conduct of those persons whose mental condition may be under investigation.

These considerations lead the Surrogate to the conclusion that Mr. Leslie, when he executed the will in question, had sufficient capacity to comprehend the amount and condition of his property, the scope and bearing of his will, and that the same is valid, provided he did not entertain an insane delusion as to the conduct of his sons and his duty to them, and as to the claims of his wife upon his bounty. It was alleged that Mr. Leslie labored under delusions that certain publications were counterfeits of his own, when they were not; that he believed he had been arrested through the act of his son Alfred, when, in fact, it was through Alfred that he was released; that, without any cause, he turned against and disinherited his sons; that, unruly and without cause, he ascribed his business misfortunes to his sons; that contrary to the fact, and without cause, he credited his wife with building up and establishing his business. These allegations, with others, and the testimony relating to them, are reviewed at length by the Surrogate, who concludes that the "manifestations and acts of Mr. Leslie, charged as delusions, are completely and satisfactorily reconcilable with soundness of mind, as the circumstances connected with the particular acts, when thoroughly explained, as they were by the evidence, had shown that the decedent acted with a clear understanding and with good reasons in relation to all the matters charged. "I am of the opinion," the Surrogate says, in conclusion, "that the instrument propounded was duly executed conformably to the requirements of our statute for the execution of last wills and testaments by the decedent when he was of sound and disposing mind and free from restraint, and that the same should be admitted to probate." It is understood that the contestants intend to appeal in the General Term of the Supreme Court.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE MATTERS.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange yesterday amended the floor rules so as to allow clerks of members to go on 'Change to arrange samples and for messenger purposes until noon daily on special tickets, which will be furnished them. A report was received from the Committee on Lard, to whom had been referred the request of the Maritime Society of Antwerp that lares on lard should be burned upon the packages instead of being simply marked in colors. The committee state that reshare of lard are willing to comply if New-York exporters desire it, and that the wishes of exporters will be governed in this respect, they judge, by the demands of buyers of lard abroad. The report was adopted. A report was received from the Committee on Trade recommending that the Treasury Department be requested to direct Collectors of Customs to require that clearances of "butter" be restricted to the natural products of the dairy, and that all other products resembling butter be cleared as "imitation butter," and margarine oil as "oleomargarine." Also, that the State law be amended so as to accord with this classification. The report was adopted, and the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics was invited to confer with the President of the Exchange on this subject at his earliest convenience. An invitation to attend the forthcoming meeting of the National Board of Trade was referred to the Committee on Trade. The further consideration of the proposed new bankrupt law, which is being urged by the Boston Board of Trade, was referred to the Law Committee.

A NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW.

THE NEED OF ONE DISCUSSED BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The greater part of yesterday's session of the Chamber of Commerce was consumed in an earnest discussion of the advisability of asking Congress for a new national bankrupt law. The special committee on this subject made an elaborate report in May last on the bill drafted by Judge Lowell, of Boston, criticising its provisions in detail. Their report was ordered printed, and was made the special order for yesterday. Judge Lowell's bill having meantime been revised and amended, the committee yesterday presented a supplementary report covering the new features. These are generally commended, but the proposed act in its entirety is condemned as not severe enough on fraudulent debtors, and as being "a law more for the distribution of an insolvent estate than a bankrupt act." The committee believe that it is more important to discourage the occurrence of bankruptcies than to economize the settlement of insolvent estates. They say that "our experience in the past with bankrupt laws, so called, has been very unfortunate, and there is a very general opposition to the passage of another law; but it is well to bear in mind, that, in the absence of any national law, the various laws of the many States of the Union, as a practical fact, fill the place of a single bankrupt act, and the question to be considered is, which is better, a single good law for all the States to promote confidence in inter-State trade, or about 40 conflicting acts, with varying provisions to the general detriment." Specific objection is made to Judge Lowell's amended bill that it permits "every debtor in the country, whether he be trader or tramp," who may owe $300 to liquidate it at a cost of $60. The committee think that the limit should be increased to $1,000. The composition sections are also declared to be very objectionable, and it is recommended that "no discharge in bankruptcy should be allowed without a public trial in a court in which there is vested very full discretionary powers," similar to those conferred by the provisions of the English bankrupt act. Another objection is found in the limitation of time, during which a bankrupt may be examined to six months preceding his adjudication as a bankrupt. The committee says that if Congress neglects to give the people a proper bankrupt act, there is danger that after the next important revulsion they will be saddled with some law made chiefly in the interest of an insolvent class. Another menacing danger lies in the fact that through the legislation of the enormous credits given by large traders and merchants who stand between the manufacturers and distributors are greatly jeopardized, as in case of failure the creditor is powerless. Still another arises through the eagerness manifested by many States to secure the shares of the old law for the passage of Judge Lowell's bill, with a view to securing positions under it. In conclusion, the report says: "The Lowell bill should not be accepted by this Chamber of Commerce, or by the country, without the most careful and searching criticism, and neither should so valuable a beginning be allowed to pass into obscurity, because, in so far as the distribution of an insolvent estate is concerned, it will be difficult to provide a better."

Mr. D. Dudley Field, in presenting the report, eulogized the English bankruptcy acts, which he claimed to be very near perfection, owing to the almost universal interest taken in the subject in that country. It had been found there that, under the composition clause now recommended for adoption by the Attorney-General, 90 per cent of the settlements were private, and that the number of insolvents had doubled, while in Scotland, where the clause does not exist, there had been no increase. The speaker regretted that in this country the subject of a national bankrupt law seemed to attract very little attention. A bad feature of Judge Lowell's bill was that it had been very prominently advertised. All the old Registers had received copies and had been asked to convey their views. No more important law could have been done, as they were the very last men who should have been approached on the subject. The trouble with the American people was that five-eighths of them are agriculturists, and the farmer never goes into bankruptcy. If his crops fail he has a year's time. The only explanation the speaker could give of the support furnished the Lowell bill was the existence of a large class of merchants whose necessities are so great that they are ready to make any concession for a settlement. He referred with evident disgust to the statement in the circular issued by the Boston Board of Trade that the bill had received the approval of the "American Chamber of Commerce of this City, a fraudulent concern, organized of the same persons who had started the defunct "Board of Trade" and the "United States Board of Trade," and consisting solely of the person in question.

Mr. Fogg moved that the suggestions of Mr. Field be printed, and that a committee be appointed to report at the next meeting. He said he was not prepared to vote for or against it. Mr. Strasahan thought there could be no question as to the desirability of a national bankrupt law. Mr. Thurber, in order to obtain an expression of opinion on this point, offered the following, which, however, was not previously been prepared by the special committee:

Resolved, That a national bankrupt act, for the distribution of insolvent estates and for the discouragement of insolvency, will promote the general well-being of mercantile and manufacturing business connections and greatly increase inter-State trade, and that we regard a uniform law, in relation to bankruptcy settlements for all the States, to be only second in importance to a uniformity measure of value or a national banking law.

Mr. Conkling objected to the last sentence, on political grounds. Then, drawing from his pocket a slip cut from the London *Economist*, he proceeded to demolish the committee's adulation of the English law, by reading the history of the bankruptcy of a jeweler whose debts of all kinds aggregated a little more than $1,000. His assets realized more than $1,300. There were paid to preferred creditors about $200, and to lawyers, Referees, and auctioneers, in taxes, &c., nearly all the balance, leaving but £9 for distribution among the unsecured creditors, although the man had actually proved to have been solvent if left alone. [Laughter.] Another point that the speaker made was that under the law the man was left in the position of an undischarged bankrupt, his estate not having paid 50 per cent. Continuing, Mr. Conkling asserted, on his experience as a member of the Forty-seventh Congress, that no law more stringent than Judge Lowell's as amended will be enacted by Congress during the life-time of living men, because the majority of the members represent the country west of the Alleghanies, and consequently the debtor as against the creditor class.

Mr. Robbins answered that, while he appreciated the force of Mr. Conkling's remarks, he saw no argument in them. He said that despite such abuses such a thing as dispensing with the law is not entertained in Great Britain. Incidentally he caused a laugh by referring to the recent Harwood bankruptcy in Minnesota, where the wife of the bankrupt was preferred to the amount of $100,000 "in requital of services rendered and moneys loaned during many years." Mr. Conkling called the attention of the Chamber to the fact that the tax levied on traders in Great Britain through insolvency amounts to £30,000,000 per annum. Messrs. Thurber and Strasahan spoke in favor of the adoption of a uniform law. Mr. Browning spoke against a national bankrupt law, but favored a national collection law. He did not wish a law which would discharge a bankrupt the moment he took an oath that he had turned over all his assets. Mr. Fogg offered an amendment to refer the whole matter to a special meeting. It was not seconded. Mr. Smith argued in favor of voting for a national law. Mr. Lyon strongly opposed it. He said no bankrupt law could be passed that would not encourage insolvency and invite speculators to compete with persons having a knowledge of business. He could not see why commercial paper should receive any more Legislative consideration than banking paper. Mr. Phillips threw the Chamber into convulsions by urging the passage of the resolution on the ground that such an expression would not amount to anything, because Congress would pay no more attention to the suggestions of the Chamber than to the man in the moon. Mr. Conkling moved an amendment striking out everything after the words "inter-State trade," and in that shape the resolution was eventually adopted, there being several dissenting voices. Another motion prevailed to print and circulate the supplementary report, and Messrs. Lyon and Smith were added to the special committee.

THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB.

The Young Men's Republican Club met last evening at Delmonico's, Justice F. G. Gedney, the President, in the chair. The Executive Committee presented a report on the subject of the Democratic intimidation and the illegal voting at the recent election, and of the effective work of the club in protecting voters. The report referred at length to the cases of the inmates of the Colored Home and of the Elizabeth-street boarding-house, in which inmates were sought to be robbed of their franchises by the Democrats. The report also stated also that Chief Supervisor John I. Davenport was ready to take legal action in the matter of the illegal arrests, and to adopt measures looking to a prevention of similar oppression in the future. The report was adopted unanimously, and the Executive Committee was empowered to lay the facts in the case cited before the Chief Supervisor for his action. President Gedney spoke of the thanks Vice-President-elect Arthur had personally tendered him for the good work accomplished by the "Volunteer Law Committee" of the club in defending illegally arrested voters, and the club then unanimously adopted a resolution thanking the members of the committee for their efficient labors. Rooms at No. 253 Broadway, in the building occupied by the club during the late campaign, were selected as the permanent head-quarters of the organization. After the appointment of a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, the club adjourned.

BUSINESS IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Money in the Chicago market is working close under a sharp demand, and on time the rates are 7 to 8 per cent. The settlement of grain and provision contracts on 'Change swelled the clearings at the banks in this city to-day to $16,500,000, the largest on record. Yesterday they were $6,500,000.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Sub-Treasurer purchased yesterday $116,000 6s of 1880 at 103¾.

The agency of the Bank of Montreal in this City yesterday received $500,000 from the bank to lend in Wall-street. This is regarded as something extraordinary.

Ex-President Grant and Postmaster James will be present this evening at the entertainment at the Lexington Avenue Opera-house for the benefit of the widows and orphans' fund of Reno Post, No. 44, G. A. R.

The Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter, of Grace Church, and William H. Draper, M. D., will deliver addresses at the anniversary of the New-York Orthopedic Dispensary, at No. 126 East Fifty-ninth-street, this afternoon, at 3:15 o'clock.

George F. Clayton, who broke into the law office of Thomas Cushing, at No. 7 Chambers-street, and carried off three law books, pleaded guilty in General Sessions yesterday. Recorder Smyth sentenced the thief to 18 months in State prison.

The arbitrators between the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company and the Boston and New-York Air Line Railroad Company have awarded 5 per cent to the latter, in place of 6 per cent as formerly. The rate is fixed for five years.

The Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society has purchased the Devlin property at Tenth-avenue, the Boulevard, and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth to One Hundred and Thirty-ninth streets, for $138,000. The intention is to erect a suitable building on it.

Fifty-eight candidates for positions as day inspectors were examined under the civil service rules in the Custom-house yesterday. Gen. Kilpatrick and the Hon. John B. Hill were among the visitors. To-day 41 applicants for night inspectorships will undergo the ordeal.

A plot of land 90.11 by 75, on the north-west corner of Eleventh-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street, forming a portion of the estate of the late Matthew T. Brennan, was sold under foreclosure in the Exchange Sales-room yesterday to Mr. John Boyd, the plaintiff, for $19,000.

Riemenschneider, the husband of the woman recently arrested for bigamy, was arraigned before Justice Ricord yesterday on the charge of larceny. He said he knew nothing of the matter, and could not believe his wife guilty of the charge made against her. He was committed for trial.

In the case of David J. Pillsworth, of the Barge Office, who was arrested on the 19th ult. on suspicion of causing the death of Michael Goodwin, a lumber-dealer, a Coroner's jury yesterday honorably discharged him, it having been shown that Goodwin was injured by falling while drunk.

Mrs. Ellen E. Campbell, who died at her late residence in this City yesterday, was a relative of the late Sir Colin Campbell. Many residents of New-York will remember her as a very successful teacher of higher literature. Her funeral takes place this morning from the Anthon Memorial Church.

The Inman Steam-ship Company has filed specifications for a mammoth freight shed, to be constructed on Pier No. 36, North River. It will be 564 feet long by 73 wide, two stories in height, and will be entirely of wood. It is estimated that it will shelter $1,500,000 worth of average merchandise at one time. The cost will be about $60,000.

Nine national banks have thus far filed bills in the United States Circuit Court against the Mayor, Board of Aldermen, and Receiver of Taxes, praying that they be restrained and en